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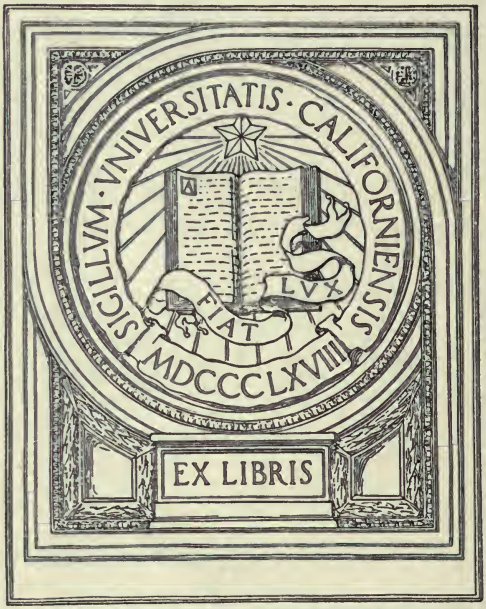
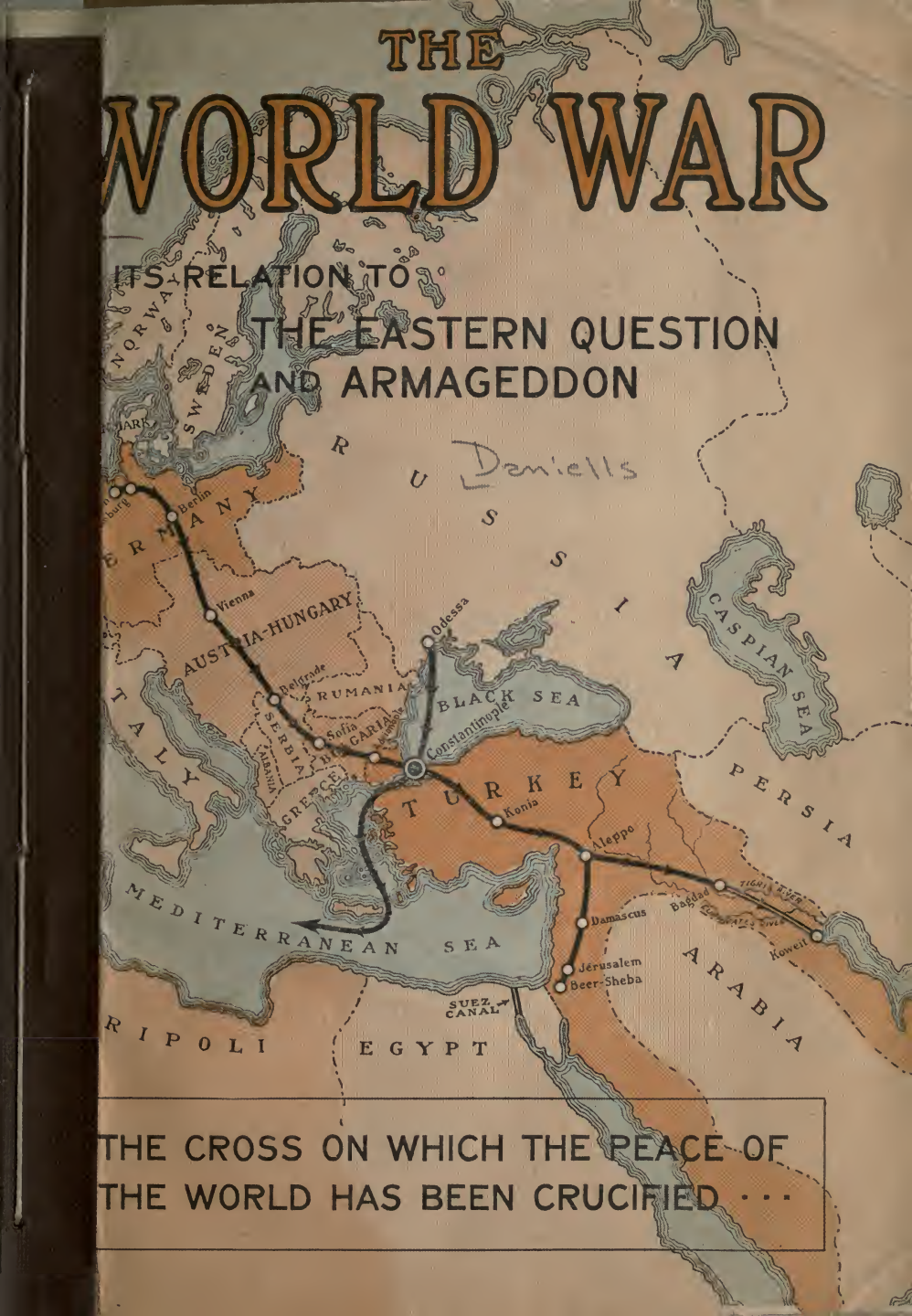


THE WORLD WAR

ITS RELATION TO THE EASTERN QUESTION AND ARMAGEDDON



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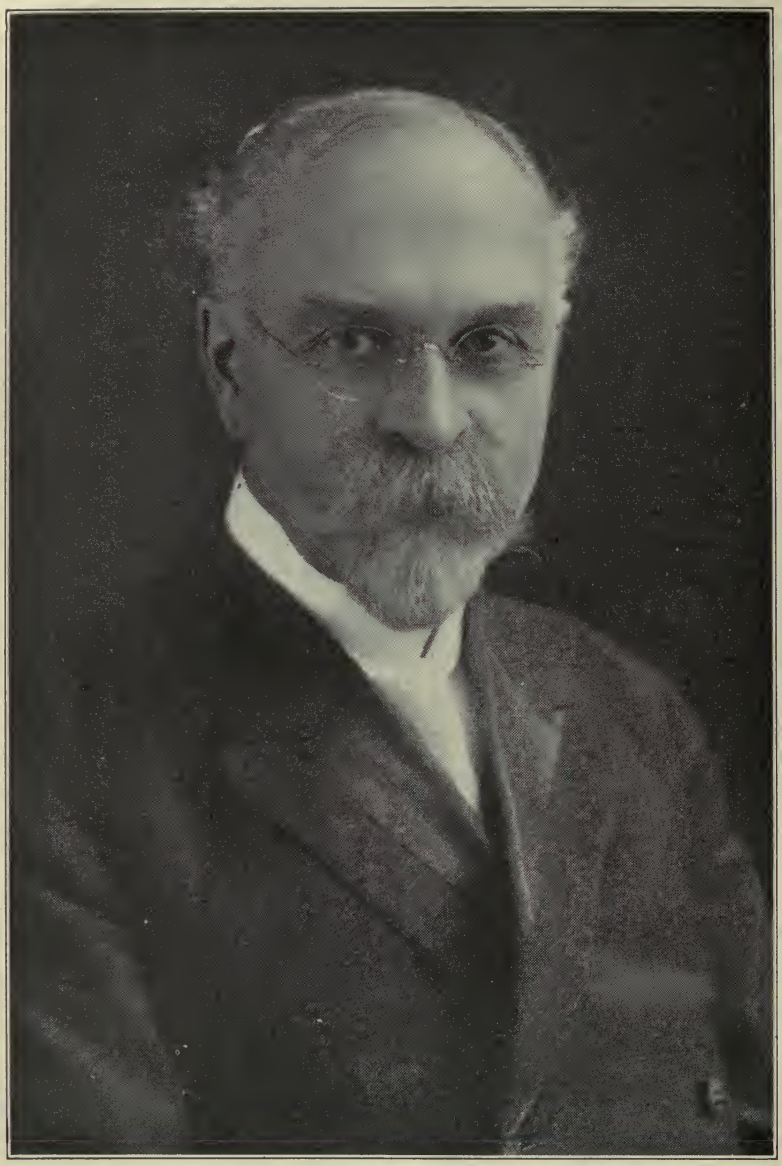
The World War

Its Relation to the Eastern Question and Armageddon



ARTHUR G. DANIELLS, EVANGELIST
A World-wide Traveler and Lecturer

The World War

Its Relation to the Eastern Question and Armageddon

By ARTHUR G. DANIELLS

Pacific Press Publishing Association
Mountain View, California
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The World on Fire

FOREWORD

THE story of the world war is familiar to all. Its daily-increasing horrors are heralded morning and evening with startling headlines in every newspaper in every country the world over. It would seem as if civilization were committing suicide—that all the forces of knowledge and power in this enlightened age had contributed to a carnival of self-destruction.

It is plainly evident that an acute crisis in the affairs of the world has set in, and it is more and more clearly dawning upon the consciousness of men that this upheaval of the nations may be the prelude of "the war of the great day of God, the Almighty."

A world-problem challenges attention, and many thoughtful men are searching for a solution. Says the Springfield *Republican:*—

"Writers who can tell a stupefied world what this fearful portent means, who can throw light on the great fundamental problems of the race, and give some hint as to its destiny, will have an attentive and even anxious audience."

In this hour of trouble unparalleled in human history, we turn to the Word of the living God—from the uncertainty of the times to the "sure word of prophecy." Now, as in all past crises, that Word is a light which all men may follow with confidence and hope.

This book is the outgrowth of sincere convictions, and carries a message which entitles it to candid and thoughtful consideration. It is sincerely hoped that its perusal may lead many to a better understanding of the vital significance of this world war in its relation to the coming kingdom of peace.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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THE PRINCE OF PEACE

Viewing the Battle Fields of History, where millions of His Professed Followers have been slain in His Name

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War's Toll has claimed their All

THE WORLD WAR

THE most gigantic, devastating war recorded in the annals of the human race, suddenly broke upon the world in the summer of 1914. From the very first, several of the most powerful nations of earth were involved, and by the close of 1916 there had been swept into the cataclysm sixteen nations, representing three fifths of the human family, and a like proportion of the land area of the world. The nations that have not been drawn into this titanic struggle have found it most difficult to keep out. It is not without good reason that this great conflict has been named "The World War."

A Heavy Toll in Human Life

The world is staggering under the terrific blows dealt in this great war. The reports of casualties covering only the first two years of unprecedented strife are paralyzing,— more than four million killed, nearly four-

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NO MAN'S LAND

A Remarkable Photograph taken from an Aeroplane, showing Ruined Villages, Trenches, and Shell Craters

teen million wounded, and upwards of four million taken prisoners and missing,— a total of more than twenty-two million. And yet, notwithstanding these fearful losses, the third year of warfare was begun with twenty million or more men still under arms. These multiplied

Dates of Declarations of War

Following is a list of all the formal declarations of war in the present conflict, with their dates; also the dates of the more important cases in which hostilities began without formal notice. Official announcements of a state of war, as in the case of Russia, Bulgaria, the United States, and Cuba, are treated as equivalent to formal declarations of war: —

1914

July 28. Austria v. Serbia.
Aug. 1. Germany v. Russia.
Aug. 3. Germany v. France.
Aug. 4. Germany v. Belgium.
Aug. 4. France v. Germany.
Aug. 4. Great Britain v. Germany.
Aug. 6. Austria v. Russia.
Aug. 7. Montenegro v. Austria.
Aug. 10. France v. Austria.
Aug. 10. Austria v. France.
Aug. 12. Great Britain v. Austria.
Aug. 12. Montenegro v. Germany.
Aug. 23. Japan v. Germany.
Aug. 25. Austria v. Japan.
Aug. 28. Austria v. Belgium.
Oct. 29. Turkey v. Russia.
Nov. 2. Russia v. Turkey.
Nov. 5. Great Britain v. Turkey.
Nov. 5. France v. Turkey.
Nov. 7. Belgium v. Turkey.
Nov. 7. Serbia v. Turkey.
Nov. 10. Montenegro v. Turkey.

1915

May 23. Italy v. Austria.
June 3. San Marino v. Austria.
Aug. 20. Italy v. Turkey.
Oct. 7. Russia v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 14. Bulgaria v. Serbia.
Oct. 14. Great Britain v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 16. Bulgaria v. Russia.
Oct. 16. France v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 18. Italy v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 18. Montenegro v. Bulgaria.

1916

Mar. 9. Germany v. Portugal.
Mar. 10. Portugal v. Germany.
Mar. 16. Austria v. Portugal.
Aug. 28. Italy v. Germany.
Aug. 28. Rumania v. Austria.
Aug. 28. Germany v. Rumania.
Aug. 30. Rumania v. Bulgaria.
Aug. 31. Turkey v. Rumania.
Sept. 1. Bulgaria v. Rumania.

1917

April 6. United States v. Germany.
April 7. Cuba v. Germany.

millions, when called to the front, were in the vigor of manhood. They were the strength and flower of this generation.

Never before in the history of the world have such vast armies been assembled on battle fields, never has warfare been so deadly, never has the toll in wounded and dead been so heavy. As Prince Lvoff, president of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, says: —

"Millions of strong and noble lives have been swept away; energy has been wasted and forces have been destroyed which would have lasted for decades, perhaps for centuries, of peaceful, industrious life. Colossal natural resources have been consumed, precious treasures accumulated by human genius have been demolished, which would have subsisted many generations of humanity. And still there is no end. This merciless destruction has naturally furnished some foundation for calling this callous and monstrous war a 'war of exhaustion.'" [1]

The war that began in 1914 has filled the world with more sorrowing relatives, fatherless children, and broken-hearted widows than any other war since the world began.

Total Casualties for the First Two Years of the World War

From Aug. 1, 1914, to July 31, 1916, as estimated by the Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War, of Copenhagen, Denmark (see Washington, D. C., *Post*, Sept. 22, 1916).

Country	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
England	205,447	512,465	109,358	827,240
France	870,000	2,704,000	400,000	3,974,000
Germany	893,211	3,163,334	245,000	4,301,545
Austria	523,125	1,775,125	591,000	2,889,250
Bulgaria	7,500	35,000	6,000	48,500
Turkey	127,000	550,000	70,000	747,000
Russia	1,360,000	4,720,000	2,420,000	8,500,000
Italy	105,000	245,000	55,000	405,000
Serbia	60,000	140,000	200,000	400,000
Belgium	50,000	110,000	40,000	200,000
Totals	4,201,283	13,954,924	4,136,358	22,292,535

It would seem that the terrible destruction already wrought would so appall the rulers of the nations involved that they would find some way to bring this struggle to an end. But it does not. The combatants apparently grow more determined as the war lengthens. One writer declares that this war seems "like some infernal dream devised by the imps of hell sitting in an eternity of inventive council." Another says: "The rulers of nations

[1] *Current History*, May, 1916, p. 344.

are stupid. It would seem that they were blinded by the gods. It is as if madness is upon them, a fatuity incurable; a mania fatal, malignant, satanic."

New Instruments of Destruction

The editor of the Washington (D. C.) *Times*[2] declares: —

"The world was horrified when it was first announced that asphyxiating gases were being used in the present war. It was ap-

The Principal Battle Fronts, April 1, 1917

palled, and still is, at the revolution in naval fighting . . . brought with the submarine. The aircraft, dropping deadly missiles upon defenseless and undefended towns, brought another shock. The new British armored car is but one more steel-geared Frankenstein of war. It seems as if the resources and the ingenuity of modern science were never so zealous, so persistent, so coldly, calculatingly, fiendishly determined, as they have been in fabricating engines of destruction." Yet "as we become accustomed to the reports of daily agonies of whole populations, sensibilities are benumbed; civilization pinches itself, wondering whether it is paralyzed. It has reason to fear."

[2] Sept. 17, 1916.

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BRINGING IN THEIR WOUNDED CORPORAL

The editor of the New York *Sun*[3] says: —

"All the world has been stunned by the concussion of earth-shaking howitzers, dismayed by the rending asunder of the earth itself in the rage and with the dreadful engines of the new war — and the people have said: Nothing remains but brutality and horror; all the glamour and romance are crushed out of life in this hideous catastrophe. Joy is dead, hope is fled, nothing is left on earth but gloom and death."

Nearly Two Thirds the Population of the World at War

ENTENTE	
British Empire	422,000,000
France and colonies	94,000,000
Russian Empire	171,000,000
Italy and colonies	36,800,000
Belgium and Congo	23,000,000
Japan	67,000,000
Portugal	5,958,000
Serbia	2,900,000
Montenegro	516,000
Rumania	7,000,000
United States and colonial possessions	113,201,027
Cuba	2,511,098
Total	945,886,225
CENTRAL POWERS	
German Empire	78,000,000
Austria-Hungary	49,500,000
Turkey	31,580,000
Bulgaria	4,500,000
Total	163,580,000
Population of nations at war	1,109,466,225
World's population	1,721,426,000

Professor Ferrero, the Italian historian, expresses the same thought in these words: —

"The Europe in which we were born has in great part crumbled away since Aug. 1, 1914. Everything has been upheaved, suspended, overturned, destroyed."

A Heavy Toll in Money

Never before has the cost of war in money been so great. In round numbers the first two years' war cost the nations engaged in it fifty billion dollars,— an average cost of about sixty-eight million dollars a day. And

[3] July 10, 1916.

at the close of the first two years, the expense of maintaining the conflict had reached the astounding sum of one hundred million dollars a day, or about seventy thousand dollars a minute, night and day.

The total expense for operating the government of the United States during 1915 was a little more than seven hundred million dollars — the amount required to finance this great war only one short week. These figures are truly appalling.

Waste and Ruin

The war that began in 1914 far exceeds, in magnitude and waste and ruin, any previous war of which we have any record. The statistics of all the great wars of the nineteenth century show that the casualties amounted to about ten million men, and the expenditure to a little more than twenty-five billion dollars. The total cost, in lives and dollars, of all the great wars of the previous century, aggregates scarcely more than half the cost of the World War during the first two years of its progress, from 1914 to 1916.

But, as Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of the New York *Independent,* truly says: —

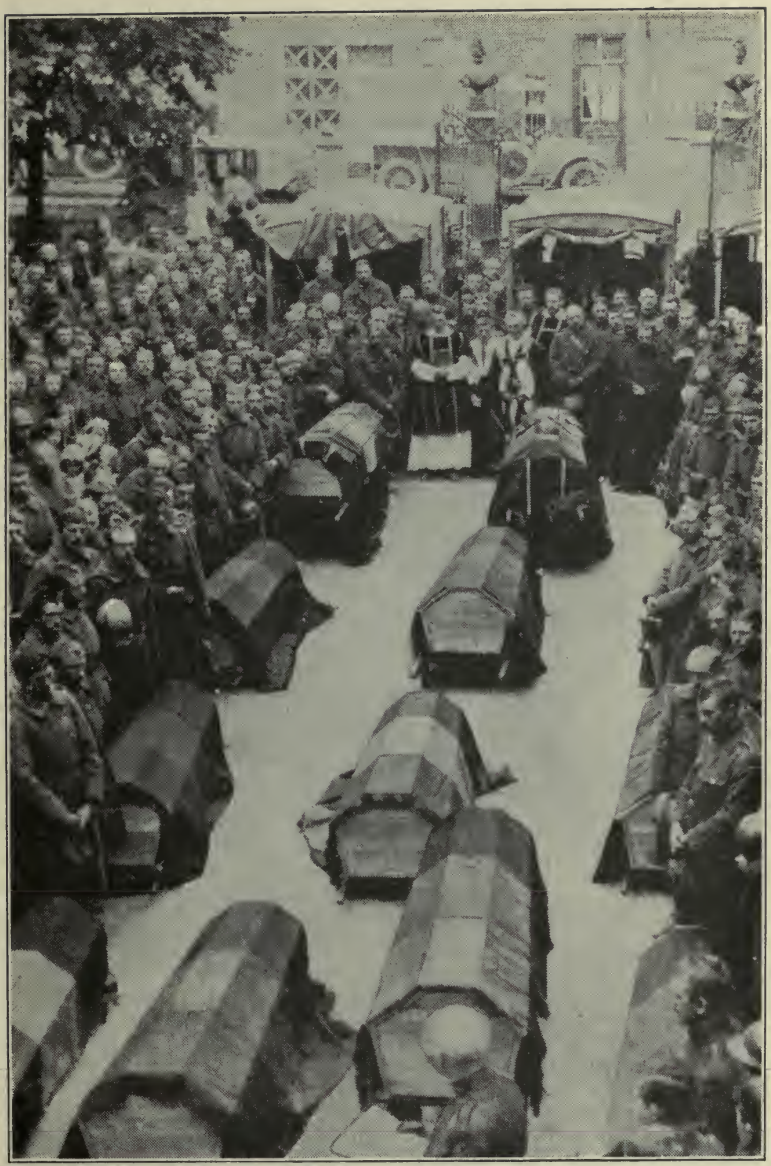
"It is impossible to compute statistically the grief, misery, and want necessarily involved in these amazing totals. Hunger and suffering do not lend themselves to the processes of arithmetic. Blasted homes are not to be expressed in algebraic symbols, and stunted lives are not to be interpreted by mathematics."

Nothing Like It Since the World Began

It is becoming more evident, as time passes, that this world-struggle is a far more serious affair than was at first realized. Winston Spencer Churchill, former first Lord of the British Admiralty, writes: —

"When Armageddon burst over Europe, probably no single brain achieved a complete and rightly proportioned view of the cataract of events. . . .

"For nearly two years the armies of Europe have dwelt close together in opposing ditches, fed by lavish floods of human life and



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AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE

For Belgian Officers and Soldiers, conducted immediately behind the Firing Line

broadening streams of shot and shell, tormenting each other by ever-growing and improving agencies of death; and behind them their countries have transformed the infinitely varied activities of modern civilization into the three comprehensive institutions of the barracks, the arsenal, and the hospital. . . .

THE "FORBIDDEN ZONES"

The Areas of Unrestricted Operation of Submarines since Feb. 1, 1917

"Every man, every woman, every workable child, is gradually being fitted into the war machine.

"A somber mood prevails in Britain," adds Mr. Churchill in closing. "The faculty of wonder has been dulled; . . . death is familiar, and sorrow numb. The world is in twilight; and from beyond dim flickering horizons comes tirelessly the thudding of guns."[4]

[4] *Current History,* October, 1916, pp. 111, 112.

The editor of *Life* (Australia) observes: —

"The great war grows in scale and significance as each day passes. It is plainly 'the war of all the centuries.' . . . The war will not only give the world a new map; it will give to civilized history a new date, and perhaps a new form."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler says: —

"The cataclysm is so awful that it is quite within the bounds of truth to say that on July 31 [1914] the curtain went down upon a world which will never be seen again."

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Women responding to Red Cross call for Volunteers

Prince Lvoff expresses the same thought: —

"This war has separated the past from the present by a heavy curtain. Whenever and however it may come to an end, it is clear that we are through with the old order of things, and a new one will have to take its place." [5]

In a recent address before the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Jonescu, leader of the National Democratic party, said: —

"We are faced by a catastrophe involving the whole of the human race; we have before our eyes the declining twilight of one world, preceding the dawn of another and a new." [6]

[5] *Current History*, May, 1916, p. 344. [6] *Id.*, October, 1916, p. 64.

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THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY

And his leading Counselors and Generals

The Cross on which the Peace of the World has been Crucified

THE CAUSE AND THE MEANING

As the months have rolled by and the horrors of the World War have been driven deeper into the hearts of multiplied millions, the questions have been repeated with increasing emphasis: What is the cause of this war? What are these nations fighting about so desperately? What is the prize for which such heavy toll is being paid? What does it mean? and what will be the end of the struggle?

Facing these pressing inquiries, the editor of the Springfield *Republican* says: —

"Writers who can tell a stupefied world what this fearful portent means, who can throw light on the great fundamental problems of the race, and give some hint as to its destiny, will have an attentive and even anxious audience."

This "fearful portent" must have both a cause and a meaning. A World War is not being fought without a cause. The rulers, the premiers, the secretaries of

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EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY

Latest photograph taken in his Field Uniform

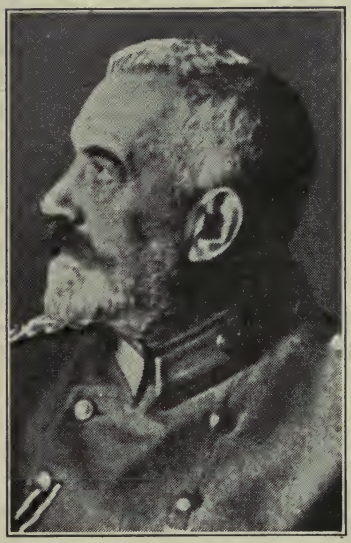
Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

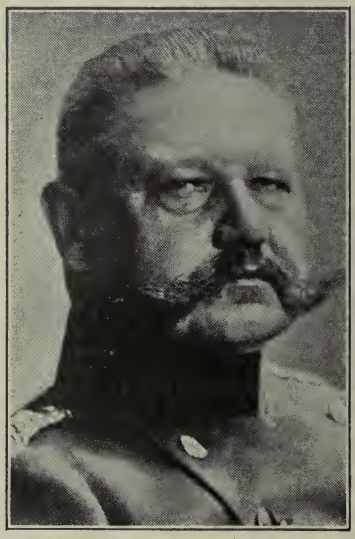
PRINCE VON BISMARCK

"The Iron Chancellor" who conceived and executed the plan to build a United German Empire

foreign affairs, the ambassadors, the great generals and admirals of these warring nations, know very well what is at stake in this great conflict.

Furthermore, a World War must have a great meaning as well as a great cause. What this colossal struggle means to the world, how it will leave mankind when it





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German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg

General von Hindenburg, Field Marshal of the German Forces

is over, what will follow,— these are questions of supreme interest to the whole human race. And the *meaning* concerns us more vitally and seriously than does the *cause.*

Unquestionably, this World War belongs to a series of epoch-making events which lead toward one great culminating event in the history and destiny of the human race. Only a partial explanation of its meaning can be found in the field of international policies, treaties, commerce, and the like. Not until the realm of the super-

natural is entered, and the high purpose and controlling power of the Supreme Being are recognized, can there be found a full and satisfactory explanation of this great catastrophe that has overtaken us.

The insistent demand for an explanation of what is felt to be the "greatest crime in all history," has led to

Photos, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The German Crown Prince, who led his Forces against Verdun

Capt. von Papen, former German Attaché at Washington

a most diligent study of the real cause, and to a clean-cut statement of the findings in this investigation. Members of cabinets, statesmen, and diplomats have taken the world into their confidence, revealing and explaining to them international policies, intrigues, and complications that had previously been labeled "confidential" and "secret." Editors, historians, and veteran war correspondents have dug their way into the hidden ramifications of international affairs, and have brought to the public the facts they have found.

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MONARCHS WITHOUT A COUNTRY

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium

As a result of this thorough research and candid explanation, there is a far better understanding now of the cause of the war than there was when it broke upon the world so suddenly during the summer of 1914. And a remarkable unanimity of views regarding the cause has been reached. While it is clearly recognized that there are a number of secondary contributing causes, yet there is a general agreement that one primary outstanding cause looms above all the others.

"A World Change"

In an effort to trace the cause of this World War, L. T. Hobhouse, in "The World in Conflict," says: —

"It is not in reality *one event that has changed the world. It is a world-change that has culminated in a great event.*"—*Page 16.*

This is an important discrimination. The devastating war into which the world has been plunged is more than an event. It is the culmination of a "world-change" that has been effected by decades of international expansions, rivalries, and intrigues.

These world-conditions clash at so many vital points that war is inevitable, unless some of these policies are abandoned. But abandonment would mean serious loss, and the possible elimination of some of the independent kingdoms. This, none are willing to risk.

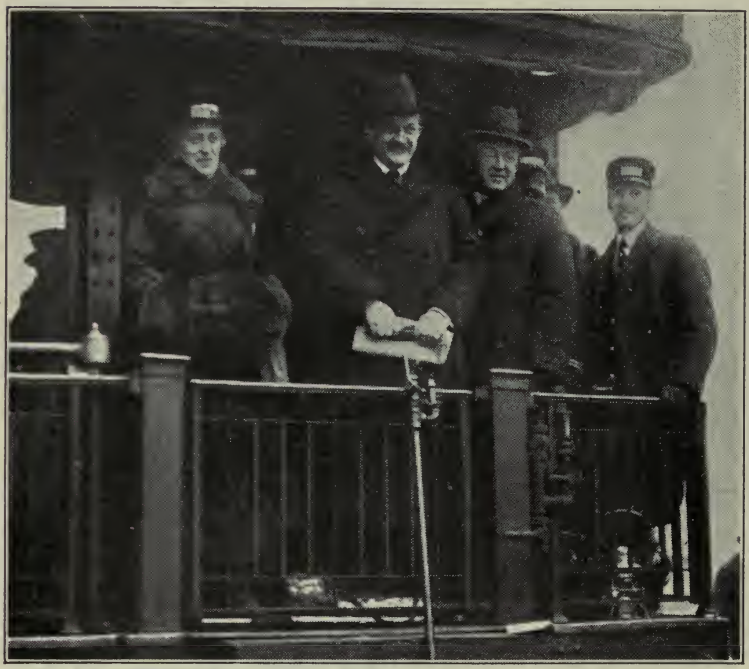
Fighting for a World Highway

Writing from the war zone to the *Christian Herald* of May 31, 1916, Maynard Owen Williams gives some very direct statements regarding the primary cause of the war. He says: —

"The war is being fought, not for a European capital, but for a *world highway*. . . . Russia is fighting for access to the Mediterranean. . . . England, through her fleet, the honeycombed heights of Gibraltar, and the sand ditch at Suez, will maintain control of the inland sea. . . . Germany is fighting to win a commercial triumph over the sea route to the East. . . . Turkey is on the shortest line between the population centers of the world. Germany is fighting for this trade route."

Frederic C. Howe, author of "Why War?" presents a similar view. He says: —

"When the story of the European war comes to be written by an impartial historian, its ultimate causes will be found far back of the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand in Bosnia, the alleged mobiliza-



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The Departure of Count von Bernstorff and his Family from Washington for Germany

tion of the armies of Russia, or the invasion of Belgium. . . . One of the hidden, unofficial explosives is the struggle for the Mediterranean." [1]

In his volume, "Why War?" Mr. Howe shows that the Mediterranean has long since been the storm-center of Europe. The colonial policies of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia have, in the main, revolved about the control of the lands bordering about it.

[1] *Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1916, p. 621.

Access to, free passage through, or control of, the Mediterranean is the permanent objective behind the foreign policy of all the greater European powers. It is an objective, however, that lies at the very heart of the industrial and commercial life of Great Britain and Russia, that is bound up with all the ambitions of Germany, and that underlies the industrial and financial

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The SS. "Frederick VIII" on which Count von Bernstorff and Party sailed Feb. 13, 1917

aspirations of Italy and the Balkan States. For the Mediterranean is the greatest trade route in the world. It is the gateway from the Occident to the Orient.

The shifting of the seat of war from the French and Russian frontiers is a shifting from *assumed* centers of conflict to the *actual* center of conflict,— a conflict which, under diplomatic conversations and conventions, has been going on for the greater part of twenty years. And it is a struggle almost as old as the world.

Constantinople, the Real Bone of Contention

The situation outlined in these excerpts has led to the statement by many authorities, that the Near East is the "storm-center" of conflict. Prof. Roland G. Usher, of Washington University, St. Louis, says: —

"It should now be evident that there is much to be said for the view that the key to the present situation is Constantinople. We are dealing with a World War whose results are not expected to develop in Europe proper. The key to this situation lies in Constantinople, and the Turk holds it."

This position is corroborated by many other writers, one of whom, Dr. H. H. Powers, says: —

"Constantinople with its tributary straits is the most strategic site in the world. . . . When Napoleon and the Czar Alexander sat down at Tilsit to divide the world between them, Alexander is said to have plead with Napoleon: 'Give or take what you will, but give us Constantinople. For Constantinople my people are prepared to make any sacrifice.' Napoleon bent long over the map, and then straightening up with sudden resolution replied: 'Constantinople? Never! That means the rule of the world.' Nothing has happened since to discredit this judgment. Merchant and strategist alike still rank Constantinople as the most valuable of territorial possessions. It is now, as it was a century ago, the center of the world's strategy, and as such it must be accounted the chief issue in the present World War. And this is not the first war, nor will it be the last, to be waged for its possession." [2]

Soon after the war began, one of Europe's oldest and most experienced diplomatists ventured to tell the world what this great conflict was about. Beginning with Austria's declaration of war on Serbia, he says: —

"What is the vital, paramount importance of Serbia, that Austria and Germany should have been willing to risk their very existence as nations to conquer her? What is the extraordinary value of Serbia to Russia, that, at the mere threat of war, and before a shot had been fired, the czar's armies were summoned together as hurriedly as troops can be summoned together in Russia? These are the questions that should be asked if the problem of the outbreak of the war is to be properly understood.

"The answer is this: Serbia, a small but powerful Slav country, is the only buffer state in the Balkans that bars the approach of Austria to the Ægean Sea. Salonika, the chief port to the northern side of the eastern Mediterranean, lies less than three hundred miles from Belgrade, the Serbian capital, which is itself situated on the very borders of Austria-Hungary. Clearly, it is all to the advantage of any great power which has interests in the Ægean, in the Balkans generally, or in Asia Minor, that Salonika should be in its possession, and that the way to Salonika should be at all times open without the shadow of a doubt.

[2] "The Things Men Fight For," pp. 76, 77.

"Two great powers have vital interests in Asia Minor and the Ægean. They are Russia on the one hand, and Germany plus Austria on the other. Up to 1908 the strength of Turkey rendered the two groups impotent; they could express vain wishes without taking steps to realize them. . . .

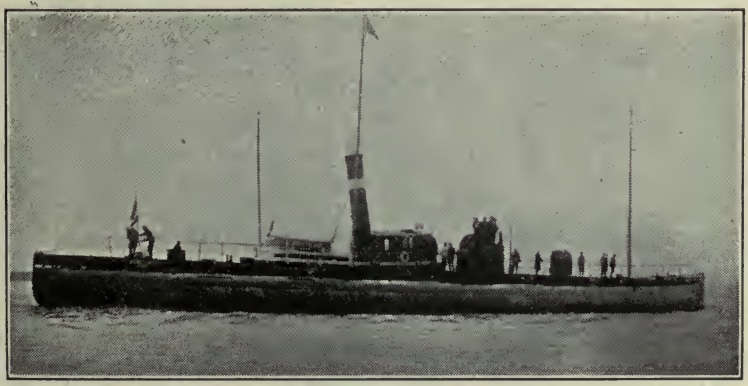
"The long struggle between the Teutons and the Slavs for the possession of the Balkan Peninsula was to be fought out. Serbia's paramountcy meant that Russia would dictate the policy of the peninsula; Serbia's decline would mean the end of Russian prestige in the peninsula, as well as the end of Serbia herself. That — the struggle for Asia Minor — is the sole reason why Europe has been plunged into war."

The Thread of Fate Breaks

In his valuable contribution to the literature relating to the World War, Prof. Charles Seymour, of Yale University, says: —

"On the one side stood the Entente Powers, unalterably convinced that the development of the German world policy spelled their ultimate or their immediate ruin; on the other, Germany, equally determined in the belief that failure to win for herself a position in world affairs comparable to her influence in European matters, meant economic and national disaster. Between such opposite poles there could be no compromise. With each successive crisis the tension increased. Finally, in the summer of 1914, the strain suddenly exerted upon the thread of fate proved too severe, and it snapped." [3]

[3] "The Diplomatic Background of the War — 1870-1914," Introduction, p. 4.



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THE DEUTSCHLAND

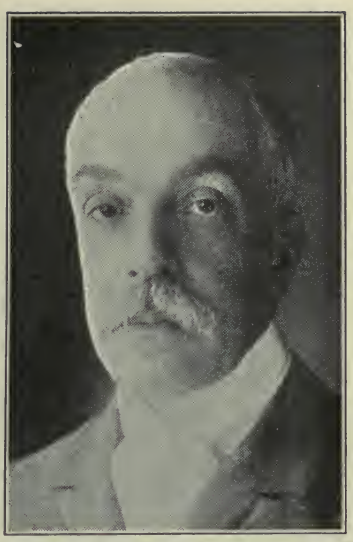
The first Merchant Submarine to cross the Atlantic

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

The aged Ruler of Austria who declared war on Serbia, July 28, 1914

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The new Emperor of Austria



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Dr. C. T. Dumba

THE GREAT NATIONS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

It is evidently the conviction of the leaders of thought in Europe, that one of the fundamental causes underlying the bitter political struggle for supremacy, is the desire to dominate the commercial and political interests of the Near East, and thus to command a leading position among the nations in the trade markets of the world. This view is very clearly revealed in official statements made by representatives of the various nations at war, who have stated their cases for their respective countries.

Austria-Hungary

Dr. Dumba, while ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States of America, said: —

"The war between Austria-Hungary and Russia may well be said to be the outcome of conflicting civilizations and conflicting aims. The controversy between the Dual Monarchy and the Ser-

bian Kingdom, is only an incident in the greater struggle between German civilization as represented by Austria-Hungary, and Russian aspirations as represented by Serbia, the Russian outpost on the southern frontier of the Dual Monarchy. . . .

"The natural expansion of the Germanic empire of Austria toward the Near East began after the permanent expulsion of the Turkish hordes by the victories of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Parallel

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria

The Sultan of Turkey

with the Austrian expansion southeastward went the Russian advance toward the Black Sea. In an effort to avert a clash in this parallel but gradually concentering expansion, the Emperor Joseph and the Empress Catherine met late in the eighteenth century — 1787 — in the Crimea, and reached an agreement for the dismemberment of Turkey.

"Under this project of monarchs the western part of the Ottoman Empire, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, now the bone of contention between Austria on the one hand and Russia and Serbia on the other, was apportioned to Austria. To Russia's share were allotted the regions now known as Rumania and Bulgaria. It was at this period that the Russian dream of the possession of Constantinople, first broached in a mythical will of Peter the Great, began to assume reality as a governing principle of Russian policy in southeastern Europe." [1]

[1] "Why Austria Is at War with Russia," *North American Review*, September, 1914.

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

KING PETER OF SERBIA

Count Berchtold, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Austria-Hungary, says: —

"Austria-Hungary looks upon this war as a purely defensive one, which has been forced on her by the agitation directed by Russia against her very existence. Russian statesmen wish to form an iron ring of enemies around Austria-Hungary and Germany, in order that Russia's grasp on Constantinople and on Asia should never again be meddled with. . . . Germany knows that Austria-Hungary's enemies are her enemies, and that the dismemberment of the Hapsburg monarchy would mean the isolation of the German Empire."

Germany

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, special representative of Germany to the United States following the opening of the war, stated the case for Germany: —

"Germany has been for about thirty-five years the associate of Turkey in developing Turkish territory, commerce, and industry. She has acquired the Oriental railway and built the Anatolian and Bagdad lines. She has established harbors and shipping companies, and engaged in mining and very extensive irrigation works. She must be left with a free hand to go on with this commercial development as far as she can arrange with the sovereign power of the Porte and without outside interference. This would mean a recognized sphere of influence from the Persian Gulf to the Dardanelles." [2]

General von Bernhardi says: —

"Even if we succeed in guarding our possessions in the East and West, and in preserving the German nationality in its present form throughout the world, we shall not be able to maintain our present position, powerful as it is, in the great competition with the other powers, if we are contented to restrict ourselves in our present sphere of power, while the surrounding countries are busily extending their dominions. If we wish to compete further with them, a policy which our population and our civilization both entitle and compel us to adopt, we must not hold back in the hard struggle for the sovereignty of the world."

Herr Friedrich Delitzsch, author of "The Moslem World," declares: —

"It is to Germany's interest that Islam shall come victorious from the present struggle. For should it ever have come to pass that the European and Asiatic possessions of Turkey were to be divided by England, Russia, and France, nothing would prevent Germany from being reduced to the place of a secondary power.

[2] New York *Independent*, Dec. 7, 1914.

We know how England has strained every nerve to gain the Bagdad Railway, and thus strike us at the heart where this precious jewel nestles close.

"It has become our duty for more reasons than one to protect and aid Turkey in every possible way. This we must do by way of commercial and scientific leading. We must help in developing the soil, to extract the treasures from the ground, to build railways, to give physical and spiritual assistance to all Osmanic subjects, and to improve the status of woman. To outline and build from

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King Constantine of Greece

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King Ferdinand of Rumania

the ground up will be our chief aim. At present we can barely indicate the direction in which we would proceed, for we are still removed from the desired goal."

Russia

In explaining to the Russian Duma the dangers that threatened the empire, M. Sazonoff, while premier, said: —

"The plans for the domination of Germany over the Turkish Empire comprised the formation of an enormous German-Mussulman empire, extending from the Scheldt to the Persian Gulf. Such an empire, which appears in the dreams of Pan-Germanism as a

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FORMER CZAR AND CZAREVITCH OF RUSSIA

Abdicated the Throne March 14, 1917

new caliphate, to which by historic analogy the name 'Caliphate of Berlin' would be adapted, is, according to them, to strike a mortal blow at the historic existence of Russia and Great Britain. It is a terrifying dream, but God is merciful."

Professor Milyukoff, Liberal leader in the Duma, makes the following statement for Russia: —

"We fully realize what is the plan of Germany, and for what she is carrying on this war. It is clear to everybody that in the case of victory Germany would create in Europe a central state, and would capture or subjugate Turkey economically, and then politically. 'Berlin-Bagdad,' that is the German idea; and since it has been created, we have no other choice. The question now is not whether the strait shall become Russian or remain Turkish; the question is whether it shall become Russian or remain German.

"We must make no mistake. The question which is now being decided will probably be decided forever, but there will scarcely ever be such favorable conditions as there are now. The chief of these conditions is the attitude of our allies toward our national problem. 'Berlin-Bagdad' is too real a danger, not only for us, but for Great Britain, with India and Egypt; and for France, with her prospects in Syria. On the basis of this real danger an agreement has become possible between powers which for centuries were suspicious of each other.

"The end of March (O. S.) and the beginning of April (N. S.) in 1915 is a date which is well worthy of remembrance by large masses of the Russian people. This is the date when a definite agreement was reached between us and our allies." [3]

In February, 1915, while the Russian Duma was in session, M. Kovalevsky, a member of the Assembly, said in a speech: —

"The experience of the past has shown that disinterestedness is a virtue which possesses little political value. The time has come for plain speaking. It seems best to declare at once the aims and objects for which Russia is waging this war. Our first aim must be to bring to a conclusion our century-old quarrel with Turkey regarding the possession of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. The whole of the southern part of Russia, the most densely populated, the most industrious, and the richest part of the country, cannot exist unless we control the Black Sea and can pass freely to and fro by way of the Narrows. The straits of Constantinople are at the same time the padlock and the key of our house. They must be in Russian hands, together with the territory on both sides of the channel which controls and commands the waterway. All Russia's former quarrels with the Ottoman Empire have arisen about our access to

[3] *Current History*, June, 1916, p. 489.

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III OF ITALY

the sea. Much blood has been shed for it, and much strength has been wasted. The time has come to bring the century-old struggle to an end, and to declare that any attempts made by others, whoever they may be, to prevent our solving this historical problem in our favor, must be regarded by Russia as attempts upon her interests and upon her national honor. The Russian nation must not be a loser in this war. The vast sacrifices which it has made must be rewarded." [4]

Italy

On the first of December, 1915, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Sonnino, made in the Italian Chamber the following statement for Italy: —

"Thus have we been persuaded of the necessity of making public and solemn affirmation of the solidarity existing between the Allies, by renewing, as it were, the agreement signed by France, England, and Russia on the fifth of September, 1914, and to which Japan subsequently adhered. Our formal adhesion has just been made in London. . . .

"The political and economic independence of Serbia is one of the corner-stones of Italian policy in the Balkans. It responds to a vital necessity of the very existence of Italy as a Great Power. The political and economic subjection of Serbia by Austria-Hungary would be tantamount to a grave and constant peril for Italy. It would be the construction of an insuperable barrier to our economic expansion on the opposite shores of the Adriatic. . . .

"The strategic defense of the Adriatic constitutes, indeed, one of the principal bases of our political action. It is for Italy a vital necessity, an absolute necessity of legitimate defense, to aim in the Adriatic at a balance of power which will compensate us for the unfavorable configuration of our eastern shore line." [5]

Great Britain

The editor of the London *Saturday Review* [6] states the situation from the British viewpoint. He says: —

"The cause of the reversal of the British policy in the Near East, which has passed almost without comment here as on the Continent, is bound up with, but plainly lies far deeper than, the Austrian ultimatum to Belgrade. The threat to Serbia was a culmination of a steady German thrust toward the East. The main difficulty in the German path in the Near East, the little kingdom of Serbia, was to be got out of the way by Austria; and, that 'necessity' accomplished, Germany would have had the clear road which she desired to Turkey, where her ambitions have grown since the visit of William II to the late sultan with a grandiose

[4] *Fortnightly Review*, April, 1915, p. 611. [5] *World's Work*, May, 1916.
[6] March 6, 1915, pp. 241, 242.

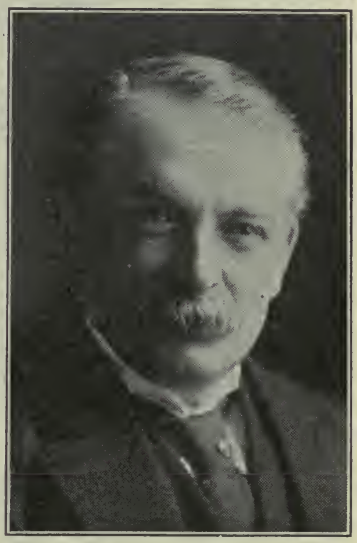
Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

KING GEORGE V OF ENGLAND

project of financial, commercial, and ultimately political dominance on the Golden Horn, and eventually through Asia Minor.

"The first had been completely attained, and Germany's absolute control of Constantinople has been demonstrated to the whole world.

"The second had yet to be fulfilled; but it was on the road to fulfilment. The tortuous and intricate history of the Anatolian and Bagdad Railways during the last fifteen years is sufficient evi-



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Sir Edward Grey **David Lloyd-George**

dence of the gradual penetration of German influence through Asia Minor.

"The B. B. B. line — Berlin-Byzantium-Bagdad — was an instrument of German policy in which millions of German money had been invested, and in whose success the Deutsche Bank in particular was deeply involved — how deeply is still a matter of conjecture. This huge scheme, which had made considerable progress, had added enormously to the already great influence of Germany in Asia Minor. . . .

"British opinion no longer has any misgiving concerning the approach of Russian influence toward Constantinople. Disraeli's policy was constructed before the first steps had been taken in Egypt. It was conservative, and the times are now revolutionary. Germany's action has revealed to us the menace of a Near East

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

EARL KITCHENER AND THE BRITISH CRUISER "HAMPSHIRE"

On which he and his Staff lost their Lives

under Teuton rule, a menace which would have been far more formidable than anything which the past generation of British statesmen imagined from Russia. . . .

"Since its foundation sixteen centuries ago, Constantinople, by position and natural destiny, has been one of the key cities of the earth. It has been many times attacked and twice conquered. Its second conquest, like its foundation, *marked the end of an epoch and changed the history of the world. Its third conquest can do no less*" (italics supplied).

These National Viewpoints Summarized

Thus it is clear that through territorial expansion, increase of populations, agricultural, manufacturing,

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David Lloyd-George of England in Conference with Premier Briand of France

and commercial development, and international alliances, a world-change has been effected which presents many vitally conflicting interests. These clashing interests have finally culminated in the most serious clash of nations the world has ever seen. No satisfactory adjustment seems possible. Great Britain does not consent to surrender any of the great over-seas possessions of her

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MARSHAL JOSEPH JOFFRE, THE IDOL OF FRANCE, AND M. JUSSERAND, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Photo made on arrival of French Commission in Washington. The "Mayflower," on which they arrived, is shown in the background

far-stretching empire. As long as she holds Egypt, India, and Australia, she must control the Mediterranean highway. She must continue to hold such strategic positions as Gibraltar, Suez, the Persian Gulf, and Singapore. To surrender these would be to invite the dismemberment of her empire.

Russia's situation and policy seem equally vital to her existence. She has extended her conquests over

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President Poincaré and General Joffre on the Battle Line

a vast area and many peoples. Today the land area of her empire is equal to one seventh of the land area of the world, while her population is about one eighth of the world's population. Her natural resources are very great, but she requires an adequate highway to the world's markets in order to reap full benefit from them. She has been struggling for that highway for centuries. It was to secure a road through the Baltic that Peter the Great moved the capital from Moscow to the Baltic marshes and began the building of Petrograd.

But Germany established her naval base in the Baltic between Petrograd and the ocean, thus placing an effectual menace in Russia's road.

Then Russian statesmen turned their eyes toward the Pacific. At great expense and toil and patience they built a steel road across the plains of Siberia to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Here they were met by the Japanese, and cut off from the ocean highway.

Again Russia turned to her natural highway, the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, which she had been endeavoring to secure for more than a century. But here she found that Germany had all but succeeded in throwing a bridge across the Bosporus at Constantinople, which would effectually block her road through the Bosporus and the Dardanelles to the Ægean and on to the world's markets. Believing that the German road threatened her very existence, Russia decided to stake all in the endeavor to prevent its completion.

This brings us to Germany's interests. She found herself an inclosed empire without what she considered suitable access to the markets of the world. Her only outlet was through the North Sea. But this was controlled by England. Thus she found herself in exactly the same position in which she had placed Russia in the Baltic. Eventually she turned eastward, and began a vast enterprise to secure possession of the Persian Gulf. If she could establish a highway from Berlin to the Persian Gulf, she would not only secure an open road to the world, but she would place herself in a position to completely dominate Russia, and seriously threaten England's vast empire at any time it might seem necessary to her own interests. She claimed that with England's highway already established, and Russia's about to be driven through from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, her own existence was imperiled. It was for these reasons that she planned "to

mow a swath as wide as Germany itself across two continents, from the Baltic to the confines of India." [7]

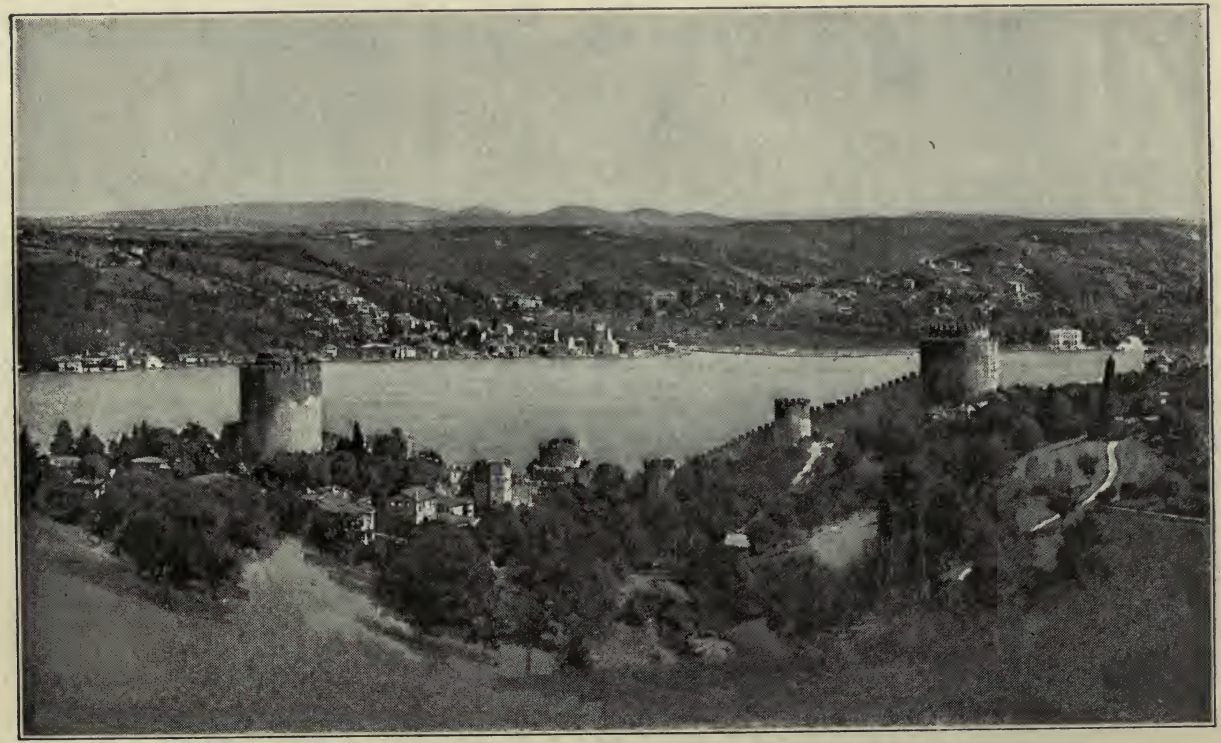
Austria's situation was similar to that of Russia and Germany. Her only outlet was down the Adriatic, the lower part of which was guarded by the forts and warships of Italy. For this reason Austria has always looked to the Ægean Sea as her only safe, adequate road to the oceans. With this in view her steady policy has been to hew out a clear path to Salonika. But the Turks and the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula have always stood in her way. This has been true of Serbia especially.

Serbia, being supported by Russia, effectually blocked Austria in her drive to the Ægean, and also Germany in her drive to Constantinople and on to the Persian Gulf. It appeared to both Austria-Hungary and Germany that this ring drawn around their eastern and southeastern boundaries meant their ruin. For this reason they decided to break it at any cost.

As for France and Italy, they both feared the results of a Teutonic victory. Their position in the Mediterranean was such that they felt safer under the paramountcy of England and Russia, and therefore joined them against the Central Powers.

These conditions are so vital to the very existence of these different powers, that they see no way of surrendering their ground. Yet the conditions clash so violently that it seems impossible to maintain their policies without war. They have unsheathed their swords to reach a settlement. The price being paid is staggering.

[7] Powers, "The Things Men Fight For," p. 230.



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A SCENE ON THE BOSPORUS

The Strategic Waterway involved in the Eastern Question

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A Group of the Turkish Red Crescent (Red Cross) about their Evening Meal

THE EASTERN QUESTION

THE evidence is abundant and conclusive that the storm-center of the World War which began in 1914, is the Near East. But this is not a new storm-center. It has been the center of stormy conflicts for centuries. The World War raging around this center is one more added to the many that have been fought by the European powers over the long-standing dispute as to who shall possess Constantinople, the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles. This dispute has been known during the past century as "The Eastern Question."

Of this, one writer has said: —

"In its strict and narrow sense, the Eastern Question is the question, What is to be done with the southeast of Europe and the contiguous portion of Asia?" "From the point of view of European politics, the Eastern Question has come to include the complications arising out of the possession by the Turks of the east of Europe and the possibility of Russian predominance in the Ægean Sea." [1]

[1] Daniel Seelye Gregory, "The Crime of Christendom," pp. 8, 9.

Another writer makes a similar statement: —

"During the last decade the international aspect of the Eastern Question has been the struggle of the forces of Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism." [2]

Thus it is evident that the present clash of nations in Europe is a continuation of the conflict growing out of the old, complicated, never-ending Eastern Question.

The coveted control of the great natural highway — the Bosporus and the Dardanelles — connecting the Black Sea with the Mediterranean, seems about to slip from Turkey's grasp; and this fact makes acute the problem as to what power or powers shall henceforth control where Turkey has so long exercised absolute sway. The northern end of this waterway is called the Bosporus; the middle section, the Sea of Marmora; and the southern end, the Dardanelles. On the eastern side is Asia Minor; on the western, the Balkan Peninsula. Since 1453, when the Turks took Constantinople and made that historic city the capital of their empire, they have been in possession of this waterway linking the Black Sea with the Mediterranean, and thus have been able to exercise a dominant influence all out of proportion to their position among the nations of earth.

Of the fierce struggle that has arisen over this question, the editor of the Washington *Post* [3] has said: —

"As diplomatic and military activity increases in the neighborhood of Constantinople, the world's attention is directed more and more to the momentous events that are impending in that quarter. . . . Constantinople is the bone of contention between Christian and infidel, between Teuton and Slav. It is a stupendous drama that is being unrolled at the Golden Horn,— a modern scene of the most vivid nature, with a background crowded with memorable figures and historic events. Whatever the climax, the tumultuous happenings of these current months stir the imagination of the world, and will powerfully affect its future."

[2] Charles Seymour, "The Diplomatic Background of the War," p. 197.
[3] Aug. 18, 1915.

The Struggle Foretold by Prophets

It is interesting to note that this complicated problem with which statesmen have struggled for a century, and which in its latest form has been convulsing all Europe, was foretold in the writings of the prophets many centuries ago.

Students of the Bible and of Bible commentaries are familiar with the prophecies which outline the rise, history, and downfall of many of the great nations of earth. The overthrow of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia was foretold by the prophets long before their downfall. The place, power, and final destruction of the Medo-Persian, Grecian, Roman, and Turkish Empires, also, are definitely set forth in the prophetic outlines.

The eleventh chapter of Daniel gives a wonderful forecast of the history of the world from the time of the Persian Empire, 538 B. C., to the downfall of all earthly kingdoms. The prophecy opens with Persian and Grecian conflicts, and closes with the overthrow and utter ruin of a power which many expositors claim represents Turkey.

It is of the greatest importance that the world should know the meaning of the last specification in Daniel's prophecy referring to the Turkish Empire. It is as follows: —

> "He shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Dan. 11: 45.

The reason it is so important that the meaning of this event be understood when it is about to take place, is because it is the prelude to the coming of the Prince of Peace, the greatest of all events in the history of the world.

By the words "*at that time,*" the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the second coming of Christ are in-

separably connected. The first event is given as the herald of the second. When the first is taking place, the world is to know that the other is soon to follow.

These two events unite the present and the future. The first relates to the kingdoms of this world; the second, to the kingdom of Christ. The first is the signal for the close of the history of this world; the second marks the establishment of the glorious, eternal kingdom of our Lord and Saviour.

The second coming of Christ is an event of supreme interest and importance to all the world; and as the final overthrow of the Ottoman Empire is set forth in the Scriptures as a warning that the advent of Christ is about to take place, the destruction of the Turkish power becomes an event of marked significance.

Starts with Persia

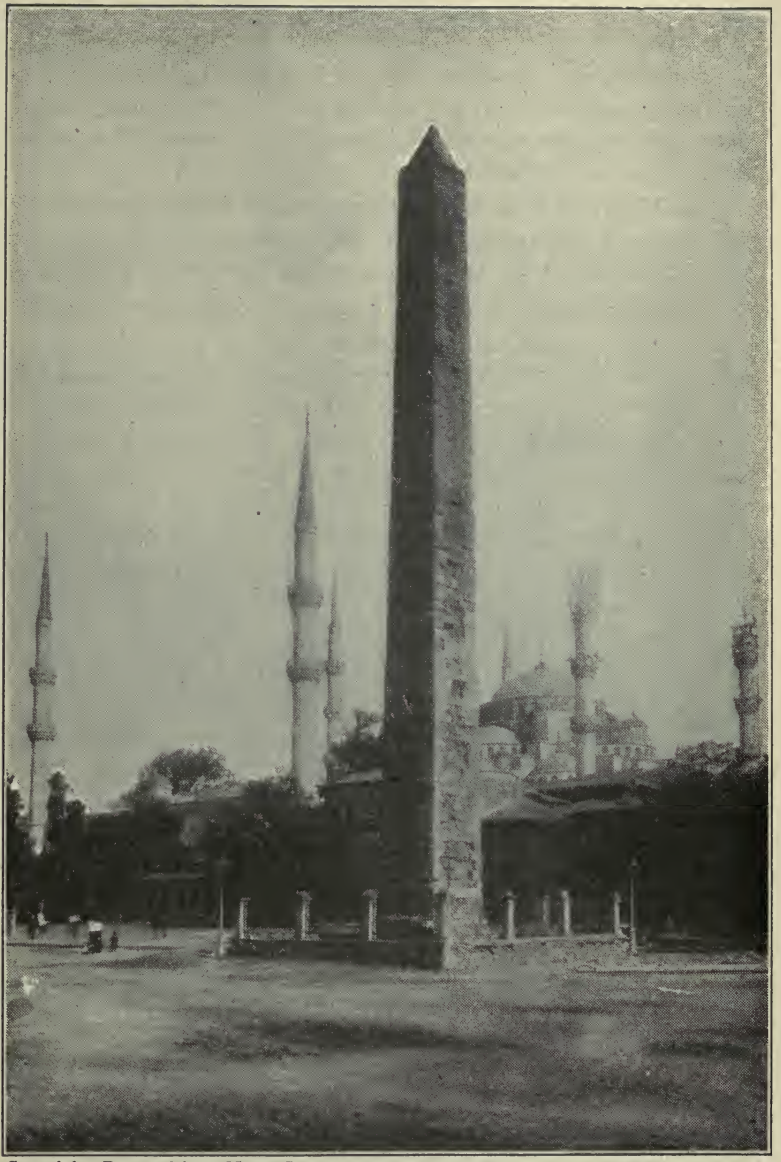
The long chain of prophecy given in the eleventh chapter of Daniel, opens as follows: —

"Now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia." Dan. 11: 2.

From this statement it is plain that Persia is the kingdom with which this prophecy starts. Persia was to "stir up all against the realm of Grecia," but was to meet in Grecia "a mighty king" who should "rule with great dominion, and do according to his will." Verse 3.

This mighty king of Grecia, as all know, was Alexander the Great. Of him, and of the vast dominion over which he extended his conquests, the prophecy declared: —

"When he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those." Verse 4.



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THE OBELISK OF THEODOSIUS

And the Famous Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople

Note these specifications: (1) When he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken; (2) it shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; (3) not to his posterity, but for others.

These predictions are all clearly met in the history of Alexander's conquests, and in the division of his empire after his death. Note the following historical facts: —

1. Immediately after his return to Babylon from his triumphant march through Asia as far east as India, Alexander died, while still young, and at the pinnacle of his glory and power. As he left no heir to the throne, his generals made his weak-minded half-brother Arrhidæus king. It was also arranged that if the expected child of Roxana, Alexander's wife, should be a son, he should succeed to the throne. Perdiccas, one of the generals, was appointed regent; and other leading generals were appointed governors of various provinces and divisions of the empire. Roxana's child proved to be a son, but in a short time both mother and child were murdered.

2. "With the death of Alexander's son, the empire of Alexander the Great became only a geographical conception. In fact, it was split into separate parts, and the central power, continually weakened since Alexander's death, had completely vanished. The generals now regarded the provinces, which had been originally assigned to them by the higher power merely for administration, as their own dominion. It was therefore only natural that after 306 B. C. they styled themselves 'kings,' for kings they had been for years." [4]

3. "The battle of Ipsus (301 B. C.) resulted in a permanent division of the vast empire founded by Alexander the Great, after twenty-two years of sanguinary wars among his generals, during which the whole of

[4] "The World's History," Vol. III, p. 134.

Alexander's family and all his relatives perished. The triumphant Seleucus and Lysimachus divided the dominion of Asia between them, Seleucus receiving the Euphrates Valley, northern Syria, Cappadocia, and part of Phrygia; while Lysimachus obtained the remainder of Asia Minor in addition to Thrace, which extended along the western shores of the Euxine as far north as the mouth of the Danube. Ptolemy was allowed to hold

Photo, Am. Press Assn.

Group of Armenian Women and Children Refugees in Caucasia

Egypt along with Palestine, Phœnicia, and Cœle-Syria; while Cassander was allowed to reign in Macedonia and Greece until his death." [5]

These brief historical statements record the fulfilment of every specification given in Dan. 11: 4. Within two hundred and thirty-five years after this prophecy

[5] "Library of Universal History," Vol. III, p. 779.

was written, Persia had been overthrown by Grecia; Alexander, the "mighty king," had been broken by the hand of death, and his kingdom had been divided toward the four winds of heaven, "not to his posterity," but "for others."

The King of the North, and the King of the South

At this point, two of the four divisions, the east and the west, drop out of sight, while the other two, the north and the south, attain greater prominence. The situation in the year 281 B. C. exactly meets the statement of the prophecy. There were then but two divisions of the Grecian Empire. One was Egypt, in the south, a strong kingdom; the other was the kingdom of the Selucidæ, in the north, a greater and stronger kingdom, stretching from Persia in the east to Macedonia in the west. These are the two kingdoms designated in verses 5-15 as "the king of the south" and "the king of the north." These two kingdoms, founded by Ptolemy and Seleucus, for more than one hundred years very clearly fill in the outline given in the ten verses that follow their introduction into the prophecy.

There can be no difficulty in determining which is the kingdom of the south, and which is the kingdom of the north. The location of their territory makes this unmistakably plain. One is in the south, the other in the north. It matters not whether their boundaries remain precisely the same at all times. Sometimes the kingdom of the south extended farther north into Palestine than at other times. Seleucus and his successors did not always retain all their territory at the extreme limits east and west. Syria and all of Asia Minor in the north remained intact, and continued to be the "king of the north" without a break, to the time when a new power is introduced by the prophecy, as noted in verse 16.

These plain facts of history as related to the prophecy, show us where to look for the king of the south and the king of the north. We are to look to the southern division of Alexander's empire for the king of the south, and to the northern division for the king of the north. It is not the particular king nor dynasty, but the particular locality, that constitutes one the king of the south and the other the king of the north. Kings may die, and dynasties may change; yet the locations remain, and whatever nation may be ruling in either of these divisions at any time is the king of that division, whether south or north.

At the close of Dan. 11: 15, the prophecy, having given the plainest information regarding the place, the order of development, and the history of the two kingdoms of Ptolemy and Seleucus for nearly two centuries, now drops these kingdoms, while it traces the history of events that were to follow to the close of time. It foretells briefly the history of the Roman Empire, the great apostasy of the church during the Dark Ages, the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and the French Revolution which occurred near the close of the eighteenth century. After passing over this long period of about two thousand years, the prophecy, in a very direct, positive way, brings "the king of the south" and "the king of the north" back to the prominent place which they occupied in the early portion of the prophecy, showing the part they are to play in the closing acts of earth's drama.

THE MOSQUE OF OMAR IN JERUSALEM

On Mount Moriah, the Site of Solomon's Temple

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A Turkish Military Headquarters near Jerusalem

THE FATE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

In the closing part of the outline of the history of the world recorded by Daniel in the eleventh chapter of his prophecy, is foretold a bitter conflict between the king of the north and the king of the south, and another power that was to make war against them. The prophecy reads: —

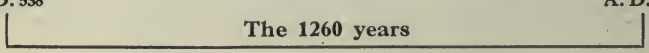
"At the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him."

"The Time of the End"

The expression, "the time of the end," is repeatedly used by the prophet to point out a definite period of time. There is good ground for believing that this period must date from the year 1798, the final limit of the period in which the Papacy exercised its supremacy. This prophetic period of twelve hundred and sixty years is to be reckoned from the issuance, in 533, of Justinian's decree recognizing the Pope as "the head of all the churches," and the events culminating in 538, when Vigilius "ascended the papal chair under the military

protection of Belisarius." It would accordingly extend to 1798, when the Pope was taken prisoner, marking the close of that series of events which constituted the giving of the deadly wound to the Papacy and the bringing to an end the allotted period of supremacy over the souls and bodies of men.

At the beginning of "the time of the end" (1798, as determined by the events of history in fulfilment of the prophetic outlines) Egypt, the old kingdom of the south, was under the rule of the Mamelukes; while



Syria, Asia Minor, Thrace, and Macedonia, constituting the original kingdom of the north, had been for centuries the Turkish Empire.

Thus in 1798, if the exposition of the prophecy determining the beginning of "the time of the end" be correct, "the king of the south" and "the king of the north" will be found engaged in war with a third power, which in Daniel's prophecy is designated by the pronoun "him." The fact that just such a conflict as this prophecy foretells was begun in the year 1798, by Egypt and Turkey and France, leads clearly to the conclusion that France is the power referred to by the undeniable facts of history, which meet the specifications of this prophecy.

In the year 1798 France began the conquest of Egypt and Turkey, thus precipitating a war attended by results most pathetic and terrible. Egypt resisted, — pushed at him,— but was conquered. Turkey's fate, however, was different. Turkey triumphed over the armies of France, and overflowed and passed over, just as the prophecy said would be done. The full history of the invasions, the resistances, the victories, and the

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A STREET SCENE IN MODERN JERUSALEM

defeats of that war which began in 1798, meets every specification of the prophecy, and this is the only history of nations that answers to these predictions.

The French Invasion of Egypt and Turkey

The following brief statements record the facts of the opening events: —

"Bonaparte's expedition, consisting of forty thousand land troops and ten thousand seamen, sailed from Toulon for Egypt on the nineteenth of May, 1798." [1]

"Bonaparte . . . landed safely at Marabout, in Egypt, July 1. The Mamelukes, who then ruled Egypt, were unprepared for defense. Alexandria was immediately taken [July 2] and occupied, and the march was then resumed for Cairo [July 6]. . . .

"Ascending the Nile to the apex of the delta, Bonaparte learned that the Mamelukes under their beys, with Arabs and fellahs, amounting in all to thirty thousand men, were intrenched between Embabeh and Gizeh, in the plain of the Pyramids, opposite Cairo. . . .

"In spite of the desperate valor displayed by the Mamelukes led by Murad Bey, the French gained a complete victory (July 21). This battle, called the Battle of the Pyramids, overthrew the government of the Mamelukes, and opened Cairo to the French, who entered it the following day." [2]

"The Porte [government of Turkey] solemnly declared war against France, Sept. 4, 1798, and coalesced with Russia and England. The sultan ordered the formation of an army for the conquest of Egypt. This event rendered the situation of the French extremely critical." [3]

These statements show plainly that at the time of the end, in 1798, a war was begun in Egypt in which France, Turkey, and Egypt were severally engaged, each with a separate object in view.

"'In the year 1213 A. H.' (or 1798 of our era), says Abderrahman Gabarty, 'was the beginning of the wars, the calamities, the interruption of the ordinary course of events, in short, the general ruin.'" [3]

Of this period another has written: —

"It is at this position that historians open a new and important epoch of European annals. Practically the whole continent begins

[1] "Library of Universal History," Vol. VIII, p. 2637.
[2] Dryer and Hassell, "History of Modern Europe," Vol. V, chap. 60, pp. 276, 277.
[3] A. A. Paton, "History of the Egyptian Revolution," Vol. I, p. 98

to see in Constantinople a valuable acquisition. Here the greatest struggle of naval, military, and diplomatic powers during the ages began."

The French Lay Siege to Saint Jean d'Acre

As soon as the Turkish government at Constantinople had declared war on France, preparations were begun to meet Napoleon and his forces. An army was assembled at Damascus, to march southward to attack Napoleon on the borders of Egypt; while plans were laid for the gathering of another army of thirty thousand at Rhodes, to be transported by the fleet to Alexandria. At the same time, Turkey formed naval alliances with Russia and England, by which she secured the help of their ships.

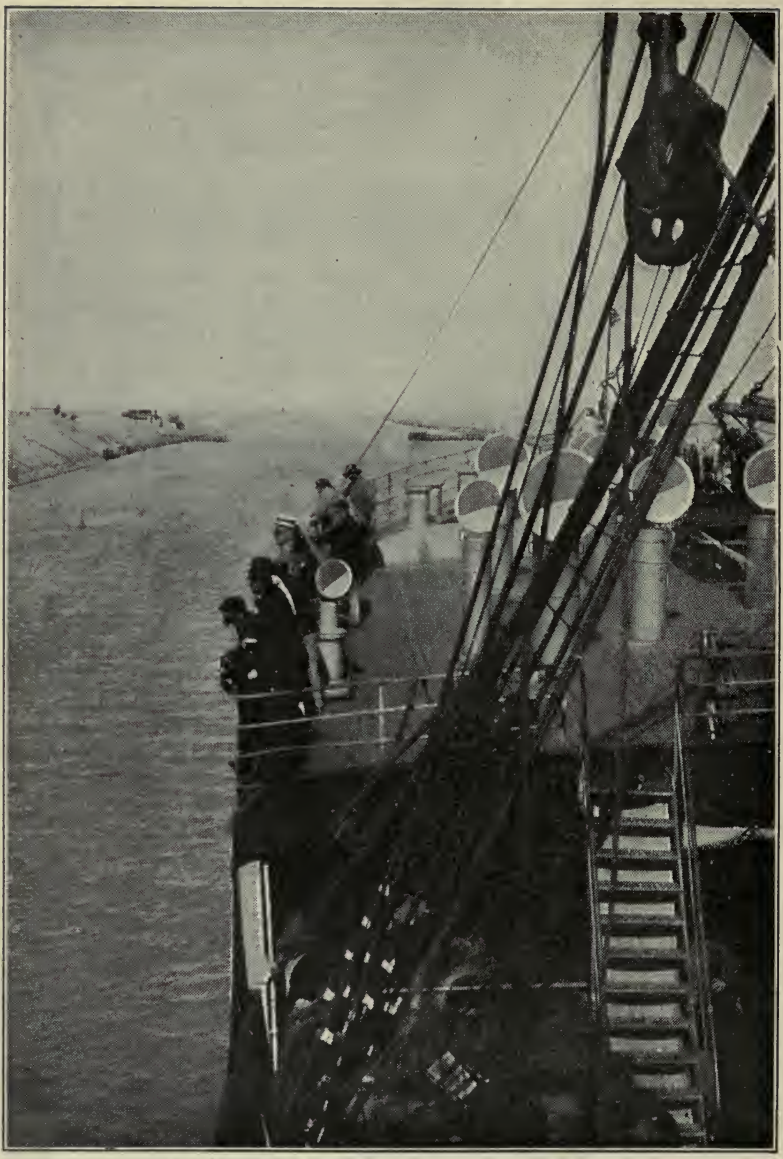
Learning of Turkey's declaration of war, Napoleon, with his accustomed promptness to act, began his march from Cairo to Constantinople. Everything along the route was taken by the French until they arrived at Saint Jean d'Acre. Here he met a stubborn resistance by the Turkish forces, who were assisted by the British ships under the command of Sir Sydney Smith. With a grim determination which only a Napoleon could muster, the French laid siege to the town. The struggle was desperate and long.

Saint Jean d'Acre "was the only fortress in Syria which could stop him," says a French historian. "Its subjugation would make him the undisputed master of Syria. . . . The garrison defended the town with a vigor which astonished our troops, who had not been accustomed to meet with strong resistance from the Turks, and the greater part of our soldiers who penetrated into the town were slain." [4]

The French Forces Threatened by a Turkish Army

"The Turks were not idle. By vast exertions they had roused the whole Mussulman population to march, in the name of the prophet, for the destruction of the 'Christian dogs.' An enormous

[4] Lanfrey, "The History of Napoleon," Vol. I, chap. 11, p. 293.



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ON THE SUEZ CANAL

army was marshaled, and was on its way for the relief of the beleaguered city. Damascus had furnished its thousands. The scattered remnants of the fierce Mamelukes, and the mounted Bedouins of the desert had congregated to rush, with resistless numbers, upon their bold antagonist. . . .

"Napoleon had been engaged for ten days in an almost incessant assault upon the works of Acre when the approach of the great Turkish army was announced. It consisted of about thirty thousand troops, twelve thousand of whom were the fiercest and best-trained horsemen in the world. Napoleon had but eight thousand effective men with whom to encounter the well-trained army of Europeans and Turks within the walls of Acre, and the numerous host rushing to its rescue." [5]

Kleber was sent forward with three thousand men to meet the Turkish army, which he encountered on the eastern border of the plain of Esdraelon. The Turks outnumbered Kleber's forces ten to one.

"Twelve thousand horsemen, decorated with the most gorgeous trappings of military show, and mounted on the fleetest Arabian chargers, were prancing and curvetting in all directions. A loud and exultant shout of vengeance and joy, rising like the roar of the ocean, burst from the Turkish ranks as soon as they perceived their victims enter the plain. . . . The whole cavalcade of horsemen, with gleaming sabers and hideous yells, and like the sweep of the wind, came rushing down upon them. Every man in the French squares knew that his life depended upon his immobility, and each one stood, shoulder to shoulder with his comrades, like a rock. . . .

"At one o'clock, Napoleon, with three thousand men, arrived on the heights which overlooked the field of battle. . . . With that instinctive judgment which enabled him, with the rapidity of lightning, to adopt the most important decisions, Napoleon instantly took his resolution. He formed his little band into two squares, and advanced in such a manner as to compose, with the square of Kleber, a triangle, inclosing the Turks. Thus, with unparalleled audacity, with six thousand men he undertook to surround thirty thousand of as fierce and desperate soldiers as the world has ever seen. . . .

"The Turks were assailed by a murderous fire instantaneously discharged from the three points of this triangle. Discouraged by the indomitable resolution with which they had been repulsed, and bewildered by the triple assault, they broke and fled. . . .

"The victory was complete. The Turkish army was not merely conquered — it was destroyed. As that day's sun, veiled in smoke,

[5] John S. C. Abbott, "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," Vol. I, chap. 12, p. 217.

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

RICH OIL REGIONS OF RUMANIA

Taken by the German Army

solemnly descended, like a ball of fire, behind the hills of Lebanon, the whole majestic array, assembled for the invasion of Egypt, and who had boasted that they were 'innumerable as the sands of the sea, or the stars of heaven,' had disappeared to be seen no more. The Turkish camp with four hundred camels and an immense booty, fell into the hands of the victors." [6]

The victory of the French confirmed Napoleon and his generals in their assurance of victory, not only in the siege of Acre, but over the whole empire of Turkey. Although they had thus far made little headway in the siege, Napoleon was resolutely bent on taking the town.

Pressing the Siege of Acre

"No pen can describe the desperate conflicts and the scenes of carnage which ensued. Day after day, night after night, and week after week, the horrible slaughter, without intermission, continued." [7]

"Column after column of the French advanced to the assault, but all were repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Every hour the strength of the enemy was increasing; every hour the forces of Napoleon were melting away before the awful storm sweeping from the battlements." [8]

Failure and Retreat

"Success was now hopeless. Sadly Napoleon made preparations to relinquish the enterprise." [9] While "the baggage, sick, and field artillery were silently defiling to the rear, the heavy cannon were buried in the sand, and on the twentieth of May, Napoleon, for the first time in his life, ordered a retreat." [10]

The victorious Turks pursued him, retaking southern Palestine, wresting from the French the whole of Egypt, and adding Libya and Ethiopia to their African possessions.[11]

How clearly Turkey's victories over the French, and her conquests in Egypt, Libya, and Ethiopia, meet the predictions of the prophet! Daniel had foretold that "the king of the north" would come against the invader "like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships." Dan. 11:40. *Wind* and *whirl-*

[6] John S. C. Abbott, "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," Vol. I, chap. 12, pp. 218-220.
[7] Id., p. 220. [8] Id., chap. 13, p. 224. [9] Id., chap. 13, p. 224.
[10] Sir Archibald Alison, "History of Europe," Vol. III, chap. 25, p. 484.
[11] See "Egypt in the Nineteenth Century," p. 114, by Cameron.

wind, when used as symbols in prophecy, represent strife, war, bloodshed. Dan. 7:2; Jer. 25:31-33. In this conflict, Turkey was to make more than a frantic dash at her enemy. She was to plunge into war,—resolute, prolonged, bloody war. Turkey did this. She made every preparation for well-sustained, destructive

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"The Latest German Capture in Serbia"

battle with her powerful enemy. The horrors of the different engagements may well be represented by a devastating whirlwind.

Again Turkey was to come "with chariots, and with horsemen." Abbott says that there was formed at Damascus a Turkish army of "about thirty thousand troops, twelve thousand of whom were the fiercest and best-trained horsemen in the world." And he adds: "Twelve thousand horsemen, . . . mounted on the fleetest Arabian chargers, . . . like the sweep of the wind,

came rushing down upon" the enemy. Turkey was also to come "with many ships." In addition to its own fleet, Turkey was supported by the combined fleets of Russia and England.

In describing the great struggle between France and Turkey, the historians have used the exact words in

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A Soldier's Bomb-proof Shelter

which the prophet foretold the conflict. And the result of the engagement was just what was predicted. The king of the north was to "overflow and pass over." He was to be the victor.

Napoleon and his hitherto invincible and always victorious forces had invaded Turkish territory with the fullest expectation of taking the empire. They had never known defeat; surely Turkey would go down as

Egypt, Italy, and other countries had fallen under their terrible onslaughts.

But Turkey did not go down. The prophet had predicted her triumph, and the prediction was fully met. The defeat of the French was a surprise to all Europe, and ever remained a mystery to Napoleon. Of this experience, Lanfrey says: —

"Many times during the deadly delays of this fatal siege, in which he experienced his first check, he was heard to inveigh against 'this miserable little hole which came against him and his destiny.' And many times later, when dwelling on the vicissitudes of his past life, and the different chances which had been open to him, he repeated 'that if Saint Jean d'Acre had fallen, he would have changed the face of the world, and been emperor of the East.' And he generally added, that it was *a grain of sand that had undone all his projects.*" [12]

An Overruling Providence

But it was more than the defeat at Acre that decided the issues of Napoleon's conflict with Turkey. The mighty hand of Providence was controlling affairs. The time had not come for the king of the north to come to his end, which would no doubt have been the result if the colossal designs of Napoleon had been carried out. This explains why everything in connection with the invasion of Turkey seemed to conspire against the invader. It explains the mystery of this strange defeat of the French. It was the fulfilment of the unfailing word of prophecy.

"He shall enter also into the glorious land, . . . and the land of Egypt shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps." Dan. 11: 41-43.

All this was fulfilled. The "glorious land," Palestine, was brought under more complete control of the Porte. Egypt was wrested from the French. Libya and Ethiopia, with their various dependencies, were

[12] "The History of Napoleon," Vol. I, p. 296.

conquered and annexed to Turkey as Egyptian provinces. And the "treasures . . . of Egypt" passed almost entirely into the hands of the Turkish rulers. Mehemet Ali, Turkey's governor of Egypt, effected a "revolutionary transfer of landed property in Egypt" by which he secured and destroyed nearly all the title deeds of the country, making himself "sole possessor of Egypt. . . . Not a clod of earth, not an ear of corn, not a piaster profit from sale of grain, belonged to any one but himself." [13]

Turkey's history in Palestine, Egypt, Libya, and Ethiopia, from 1798 to 1825, meets the predictions of the prophecy concerning her triumphs.

The Dismemberment of Turkey Foretold in Prophecy

But after foretelling these splendid victories for this power, the prophet predicts trouble, and reverses, and utter ruin. He says: —

"But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him. . . . He shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Dan. 11: 44, 45.

Turkey had no sooner completed her conquests in the south (1825) than serious troubles arose in the north — troubles that have continued to this day. Russia declared war on Turkey in 1827, and extended her invasion and conquests as far as Adrianople in the Balkan Peninsula, and Erzerum in Armenia. Turkey sued for peace, and signed the Treaty of Constantinople, losing heavily. Here began a perceptible disintegration and dismemberment of Turkey, which has gone steadily on until she has lost every foot of her possessions in Africa, and nearly all her territory in Europe. These losses have been so great that, as the *North American Review* says,—

[13] Cameron, "Egypt in the Nineteenth Century," pp. 83-87.

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BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER

One of the Strange Vicissitudes of War in which a Soldier Captures his own Brother

"There is no longer a Turkish Empire in Europe. A strip of country around Constantinople is still held by the sultan's troops; but all the other provinces of the Turkish Empire are in the hands of the Balkan confederation."

The Death Knell of Turkey

And now the Entente Allies have announced that one of their conditions of peace is the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. The decision was made when Turkey joined the Teutonic Powers in their conflict with the Allied Powers. It was then that Mr. Asquith, at that time premier of Great Britain, made the following declaration for the British Cabinet: —

"It is not the Turkish people, it is the Turkish government, that has drawn the sword, and I do not hesitate to predict that that government will perish by the sword. It is they, and not we, who have rung the death knell of the Ottoman dominions, not only in Europe, but in Asia."

Following this statement by the British premier, M. Sazonoff, then premier of Russia, in announcing certain Russian victories over the Turks, said,—

"The radiant future of Russia on the Black Sea is beginning to dawn near the walls of Constantinople."

About the same time, Sir Edward Grey, who was then British foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons that England was "in entire sympathy" with Russia's plans for the settlement of the "politico-economic problem bound up with her access to the sea." And he added, "What form their realization will take, will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace."

The Program of Russia

The plainly expressed policy of Russia was well understood by both the premier and the foreign secretary of Great Britain when they made their significant utterances.

Writing of these important political announcements made in the capitals of England and Russia, Mr. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin says: —

"That the program of Russia and her allies will be carried out, and that Constantinople will become Russian, admits of little doubt. Sir Edward Grey did not name Constantinople in his remarks in the House of Commons expressing England's sympathy with Russia's aspirations, but the Duma pronouncement to which he referred did name it, and his declaration has no other meaning. It is arranged that Russia shall take the great city on the Bosporus." [14]

England's Policy Reversed

Students of world-wide politics are amazed at the great changes now taking place. As Mr. Frank H. Simonds says: —

"Thus in a single hour the Eastern Question changed its whole appearance. Thus England, at last, and unmistakably, however guarded the diplomatic phrase, renounced the policy of Beaconsfield, the policy which had provoked the Crimean War, and sent the British fleet to the Sea of Marmora to destroy the Treaty of San Stefano." [15]

Mr. Chamberlin adds: —

"This news points to a step in history which the world has awaited with a sort of chill of horror for two hundred years; which England and France together fought one great war to prevent; and to discourage which, England has been more than once on the brink of other wars. After laying down millions in treasure and many thousands of lives in the Crimean War in 1853-56, and after the immense and costly *coups* of Disraeli's statesmanship in 1878, it is now England herself who batters down the gates of Constantinople, in order that Russia may come in and possess it. Has there ever been so strange a right-about-face in the history of the nations?" [16]

Now all this is serious for Turkey. It is the climax of the trouble she has been passing through since 1827, when Russia, her powerful enemy in the north, declared war upon her, pushed Russian victories almost to the walls of Constantinople, and compelled Turkey to sign

[14] *Evening Mail*, London, Feb. 26, 1915.
[15] *Review of Reviews*, New York, April, 1915.
[16] *Evening Mail*, London, Feb. 26, 1915.

a humiliating treaty. This was the beginning of a series of Turkish reverses which has continued to the present time, and brought the empire to the brink of ruin.

The trouble growing out of Turkey's reverses and disintegration is not confined to the Turkish nation. It has extended to other nations, until nearly all are involved.

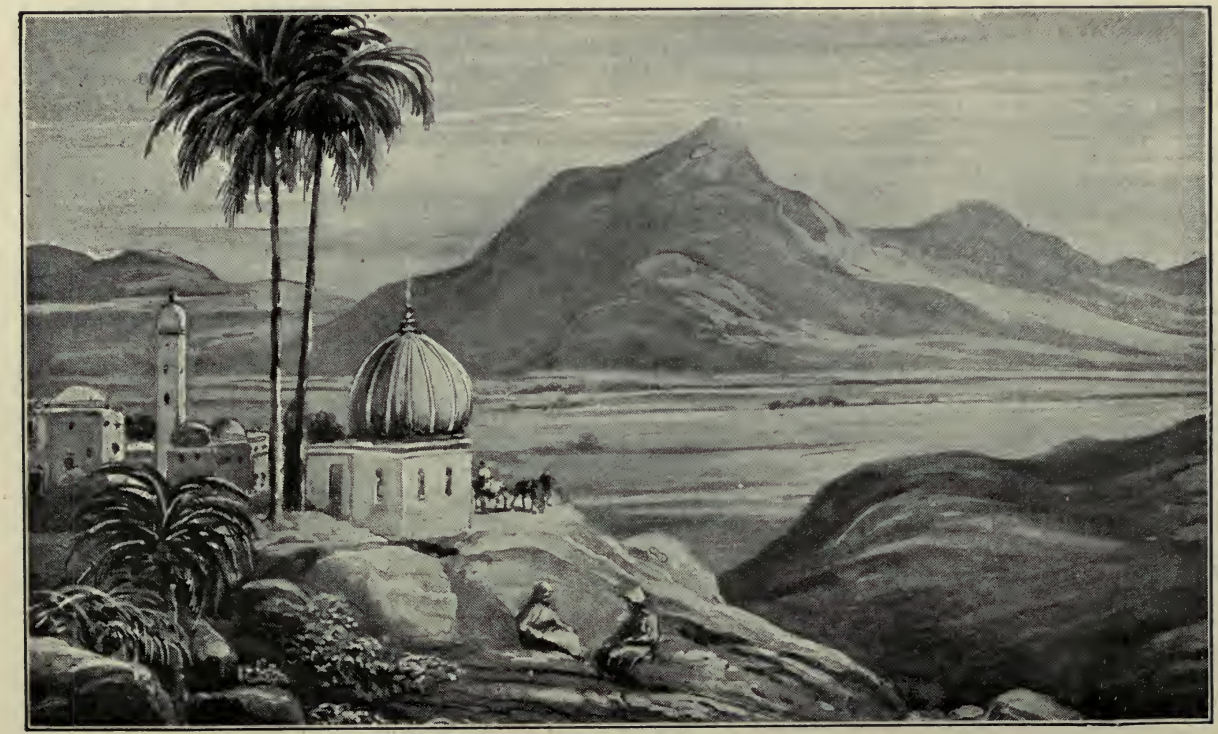
And there is nothing in sight that gives promise of relief. The roads of the European nations cross at Constantinople; and on that cross, as one has said, "the peace of Europe was crucified." The sword had been drawn; and, judging from the avowed purpose of the nations, it looks as if it will never be sheathed until Constantinople, the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles pass from Turkey into the hands of some other great power or combination of powers.

Will There Be Lasting Peace?

But will that end the trouble, and establish lasting peace? How will peace be possible under the conditions that are sure to be created? According to the claims of all the powers for a hundred years, the strong nation that possesses the strategic position of Constantinople will dictate terms to the rest of Europe, and that surely will not promote the peace of the world. It requires no stretch of the imagination to see great trouble ahead of the powers in their attempts to arrange terms of peace after the present war closes.

Discussing the question of remapping Europe at the conclusion of the war, Mr. H. G. Wells says: —

"To the redrawing of that map a thousand complex forces will come. There will be much attempted overreaching in the business, and much greed. Few will come to negotiations with simple intentions. In a wrangle, all sorts of ugly and stupid things may happen. . . . Europe will blunder into a new set of ugly complications, and prepare a still more colossal Armageddon than this that is now going on."



THE PLAIN OF ESDRAELON AND MT. MEGIDDO (Armageddon)

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Armored Train used for Reconnoitering

ARMAGEDDON

THE word "Armageddon" is used by public speakers and writers the world over to describe and name the great World War that began in Europe in the summer of 1914. One editor remarks that although "we hear the word 'Armageddon' used on all sides these days in connection with the European war, . . . it is exceedingly probable that nine men out of ten do not know why it is employed to describe a great conflict or slaughter."

Although the word is new to the masses, and its meaning is not very clear, yet to many it seems suggestive of something very serious, and an earnest desire is manifested everywhere to know its full significance.

Those who use the word "Armageddon," either to describe or to name the great struggle now going on, evidently understand that it means a tremendous clash of the nations of earth — a World War.

Note the following statement by the editor of the Washington *Post:* —

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A MODERN BATTLESHIP ON FIRE

"This coming retribution is the battle of Armageddon. *All the world is moving to the conflict.* War and justice joined issue when Cain slew his brother, and the quarrel is not yet composed, and perhaps the final adjudication will not come until Armageddon."

To this editor, Armageddon means a great battle — all the world moving to the conflict — the ending of the quarrels of the human race.

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Gunners of the "Emden," the famous German Raider

The editor of the *North American Review* [1] says: —

"Europe stands today at Armageddon. On every hand, its proud peoples are rising in their virile strength, and are rushing with earth-shaking tread to that frightful holocaust which may check our civilization — giants grappling to the death in a modern 'twilight of the gods.' . . . The great conflagration has come at last, and today all Europe is wrapped in flames. . . . 'Europe in arms,'— the greatest tragedy in all recorded history. At the uttermost ends of the earth men prepare today for the fight."

[1] September, 1914.

Note the significance of these impressive statements, — peoples "rushing with earth-shaking tread" to a "frightful holocaust;" "all Europe is wrapped in flames;" "at the uttermost ends of the earth men prepare today for the fight;" "the greatest tragedy in all recorded history,"— this great conflict, says the editor, is "Europe . . . at Armageddon."

Shortly after the present World War began, a writer in *Collier's Weekly* said: —

"Now Armageddon has a real meaning. Now we have roaring in our ears the thunder of the cannons and the shouting of a continent in conflict. If this be not Armageddon, we shall never suffer that final death grip of the nations."

Why This War Has Been Named Armageddon

This is the first war in the history of the world that has so generally been named Armageddon. In the records of all the wars preceding the titanic struggle now going on, there is scarcely any use of this word. What is the significance of this? Why the general conviction that *this* war is Armageddon?

The answer is very clearly given by Dr. Courtney, editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. In the September (1914) number he began a series of editorials entitled "Armageddon — and After." In the first article he said: —

"In the clash of the two great European organizations, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, *we have all those wild features of universal chaos which the writer of the Apocalypse saw with prophetic eye as ushering in the great day of the Lord, and paving the way for a new heaven and a new earth. It is a colossal upheaval. But what sort of a new heaven and a new earth is it likely to usher in?*"

This is a truly significant statement. In the use of the word "Armageddon" the writer borrows the main part of the title of his editorial from the apostle John, who wrote the book of Revelation. He then states in most impressive language that in this World War we

Boston Photo News Co.

BRITISH SUPERDREADNAUGHT "IRON DUKE"

have a fulfilment of that prophecy which foretold Armageddon.

A Striking Similarity

These statements from prominent writers in different parts of the world are not adduced as proof that this great devastating war is the Armageddon of the Scriptures. They are given to show that the feeling prevails that Armageddon is here, and to explain why

this impression obtains. The points of similarity between the prophecy regarding Armageddon and this gigantic struggle are so striking that it is easy to conclude that this war is either Armageddon or its prelude. If it is not the real event, it would seem that it must be its immediate precursor.

The Armageddon of the Bible is to be so great an event, so terrible in character, and so full of serious meaning to all the world, that it ought to be given the most earnest, painstaking study. This will require a careful investigation of Bible prophecies and of international problems.

The Scriptures the Source of Information Regarding Armageddon

It is an interesting and significant fact that the Bible is the original source of information regarding the Armageddon to which so many speakers and writers are now calling attention. The Encyclopedia Britannica says: —

"From the application of the word 'Armageddon' to the great battle at the end of time, comes the use of the phrase 'an Armageddon' to express any great slaughter or final conflict." [2]

In the writings of the apostle John is given the first published statement in regard to Armageddon, as follows: —

"The sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the East might be prepared." Rev. 16: 12.

"And I saw coming out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, three unclean spirits, as it were frogs:

"For they are spirits of demons, working signs; which go forth unto the kings of the whole world, to gather them together unto the war of the great day of God, the Almighty. . . .

"And they gathered them together into the place which is called in Hebrew Har-Magedon." Rev. 16: 13-16, A. R. V.

[2] Eleventh edition, article "Armageddon."

A Well-Defined Outline

This prophecy presents the following clearly defined outline: —

1. The drying up of the waters of the Euphrates, to prepare or clear the way for the gathering of the kings of the East. Verse 12.

2. The deceptive working of demon spirits on the minds and hearts of all the kings and nations of the earth, inciting them to war and bloodshed. Verses 13, 14.

3. The gathering of the misled, war-maddened nations of the whole world to fight "the battle of the great day of God, the Almighty." Verse 14.

4. The place of this great battle — Armageddon, or the plain of Esdraelon, in Palestine. Verse 16.

5. The time when all this is to take place; namely, when Christ, the Saviour and Deliverer, is about to come. Verse 15.

Happily, the Scriptures furnish data for a clear, rational interpretation of the prophecy which presents this momentous program of events.

The Drying Up of the River Euphrates

The first specification in the prophetic outline is the following: —

> "The sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up." Rev. 16: 12.

The river Euphrates is mentioned many times in the Scriptures. It first appears in Gen. 2: 14, as one of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. The Euphrates of today rises in the mountains of Armenia, and flows down the Mesopotamian valley to the Persian Gulf. On its banks once stood the great city of Babylon, "the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency." Isa. 13: 19. At present the Euphrates is a Turkish river, because the land through which it flows is Turkish territory.

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A WOMAN WORKER IN AN ENGLISH SHELL FACTORY

The prophecy foretells the *drying up* of the water of the Euphrates. This is not to be understood to mean the drying up of the literal water of the river. Water, when used in prophecy, stands for people. This is the interpretation given to John, as follows: "The waters which thou sawest . . . are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues." Rev. 17: 15. The prophet Isaiah uses the term "waters" to symbolize the Assyrian hosts that came against the inhabitants of Palestine. "The waters of the river, strong and many, even the king of Assyria, and all his glory," the prophet declares, "shall come up over all his channels, and go over all his banks." Isa. 8: 7. These scriptures establish the fact that water, whether rivers or seas, is used symbolically to represent peoples and nations. When so used, a river would naturally represent the people through whose land it flows.

On this principle of interpretation, it is claimed that the river Euphrates, being a Turkish river, would at the present time represent Turkey. The language used, then, very appropriately describes the drying up, shrinking, disintegrating process that Turkey has been undergoing during the past century. The prediction will be fully met when Turkey comes "to his end," as expressed by the prophet Daniel in chapter 11, verse 45.

This is the view of Guinness, who says: —

"The drying up of the Euphrates . . . has long been understood to refer to the wasting away of the Turkish power."

Deceived and Maddened by Demons

"I saw . . . spirits of demons, working signs; which go forth unto the kings of the whole world, to gather them together unto the war." Rev. 16: 13, 14, A. R. V.

The war of Armageddon will have in it and back of it more than men. It will have men deceived and maddened by satanic agencies. It is not here claimed

that the war now devastating Europe and staggering the whole world is the entire fulfilment of the prediction of that deceptive work of demons by which rulers and people will be blinded and crazed, and led into wanton, devastating war. But if ever warring nations seemed to be under the control of satanic powers, getting ready for Armageddon, it is at this time.

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Belgian Girls working in a German Coal Yard

Before this clash of nations began, the British Foreign Secretary said in the House of Commons: "It is really as if, in the atmosphere of the world, there were some mischievous influence at work which troubles and excites every part of it." Then came this war, which the editor of the *North American Review* calls "the greatest tragedy in all recorded history."

Prof. Edgar Lucien Larkin, Director of the Mount Lowe Astronomical Observatory, Southern California,

and author of "Within the Mind Maze" and other works, makes the following startling statement: —

"The mind of the human race is now in a dangerous state. How do I know this? — By reading my simply amazing letters received daily from so many parts of the world, and by conversing with travelers here from nearly every nation on the planet. Human thought is in an abnormal paranoiac condition. A paranoiac is liable to become violent at any moment. So is the human race, now as

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A School for Female Street Car Conductors in Germany

I write. I would not have the reader see the letters received here; I burn them. They reveal an awful state of mentation. But I am in correspondence with scientific researchers in mind in many parts of the world. They write me of unusual mental states. Some fearful influence is agitating the lower faculties of the mind of man. My books have elicited thousands of replies, and I am alarmed over the thoughts therein. I assert and state and send forth from this mountain summit this day, Feb. 21, 1916, that the mind of the human race is in a dreadful condition." [3]

Under the title, "War Madness," the editor of the Springfield *Republican* says: —

[3] San Francisco *Examiner*, Feb. 25, 1916.

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WOMEN HARVESTING IN NORFOLK, ENGLAND

"Is war a craze which periodically sweeps over people? . . . It certainly seems so. Such popular fury for fighting as appears to pervade Europe just now has the aspect of demoniacal possession."

Principal L. P. Jacks, dean of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the *Hibbert Journal*, declares: —

"In the two years during which the war has been in progress a number of men, women, and children, roughly equal to the total population of London, have been killed. Perhaps five times as many have been wounded, making with the killed a total not far short of the population of Great Britain. What it has cost in material wealth to accomplish this result would be hard to say; probably $75,000,000,000 is well within the mark. . . .

"We are in the presence of something essentially irrational. Reason is said to be the prerogative of man. The war — not the word, not the idea, but the thing in its concrete horror — is a strange comment on the prerogative.

"Suppose we were to cut the war out as a single chapter in the history of man's doings on this planet, and set ourselves to deduce from this chapter a theory as to the nature of the beings who did these things. . . . Should we not come to the conclusion that man is thoroughly and hopelessly insane? Should we not warn the angels against having anything to do with a race of lunatics so dangerous?

"We have come to this,— that about three hundred million human beings on this side and two hundred million on that are now engaged in trying to inflict upon each other the greatest possible amount of death, mutilation, and material loss, and have so far succeeded as to kill or wound forty millions and to destroy $75,000,000,000 worth of wealth at the very least. As a test case of what man is, and what he is capable of, we shall look in vain for any single episode or revealing action that will tell a more eloquent tale about man — that is, if we are to judge him by what he does rather than by what he says, as surely we ought to do. We could not hesitate as to the conclusion to be drawn from such premises. To conclude that human nature is brutal, or wicked, or selfish, or cruel, would not be enough. Human nature, we should have to say, is plainly mad. Insanity, and not reason, is the prerogative of man. . . .

"A proposal has been made to insure perpetual peace by a new piece of machinery — a federation of all the states controlled by a World Parliament. It is a proposal which leaves me cold. . . .

"The federation of the world would be a cockpit of civil war. Before any such form of internationalism can be successfully attempted, a preliminary step must be a complete change of nature in each of the combining states." [4]

[4] Quoted in *Current History*, October, 1916, pp. 113-115.

The statements of these editors and scholars regarding the present situation are true to the facts, and represent the opinions of many men of keen vision and great opportunities for observation.

The Whole World to be Involved

In the war of Armageddon the whole world will be represented and involved, for with prophetic eye John

Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A German Paper Factory used for a huge Army Bakery

saw demon spirits going "forth unto the kings of *the whole world,* to gather them together unto the war."

Fifty years ago it would hardly have been possible to suggest international complications that would drag the whole world into the vortex of war. But the nations have been making history, and today it is not difficult to outline a tangle that would involve every nation in the world. In fact, the tangle is well in sight, and it is now very difficult to see how the causes of the present great war can possibly be prevented from even-

tually leading the whole world into the battle of Armageddon.

Where the Battle of Armageddon Will be Fought

"They gathered them together into the place which is called in Hebrew Har-Magedon." Rev. 16: 16, A. R. V.

From this reading it is evident that Armageddon is a place — the place where "the battle of that great day

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A German Trooper Buying Bread from a Wayside Bakery in Poland

of God" is to be fought. That battle may be called the "Battle of Armageddon," the same as Napoleon's battle with the Mamelukes near the pyramids of Egypt is called the "Battle of the Pyramids." Nelson's naval battle with the French at the mouth of the Nile has come down in history as the "Battle of the Nile."

The storm center of the last great clash of the nations, the place where the decisive battle of the last

world-struggle is to be fought, will be Armageddon. Of this place the Encyclopedia Americana says: —

"Armageddon, the great battle field where occurred the chief conflicts between the Israelites and their enemies. The name was applied to the table-land of Esdraelon in Galilee and Samaria, in the center of which stood the town of Megiddo, on the site of the modern Lejjun."

Armageddon Also Named Esdraelon

From this statement it appears that the place called Armageddon was also called Esdraelon.

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Dinner Time for French Prisoners in Germany

"This name is given to the great plain of central Palestine, which extends from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, separating the mountain ranges of Carmel and Samaria from those of Galilee. . . . It is the ancient plain of Megiddo, the Armageddon of Revelation 16: 16." [5]

By a glance at the map of Palestine it will be easy to locate this plain called Armageddon and Esdraelon. Starting at the base of Mt. Carmel on the Mediterranean Sea, its southern line runs in a southeasterly direction along the Samaria ranges to Mt. Ebal near the

[5] Abbott, "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge."

Jordan. Here the plain turns to the northeast as far as Mt. Tabor, not far from the Sea of Galilee. From that point the northern boundary extends westward to the plain of Acre on the Mediterranean Sea. The most southern point of this plain is about forty miles north of Jerusalem.

Although the apostle John is the only Bible writer who uses the word "Armageddon" in foretelling world-struggles, he is not the only prophet who foretells the great war of Armageddon. His prophecy agrees with the prophecies given by other inspired writers centuries before his time. The prophet Daniel, in foretelling the clash that will take place among the nations at the time of Turkey's downfall, describes this as "a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation." [6]

From Constantinople to Jerusalem

In his prophetic outline of the nations, Daniel foretells the transfer of the Turkish capital from Constantinople to Jerusalem. Of Turkey he says: —

"He shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him."

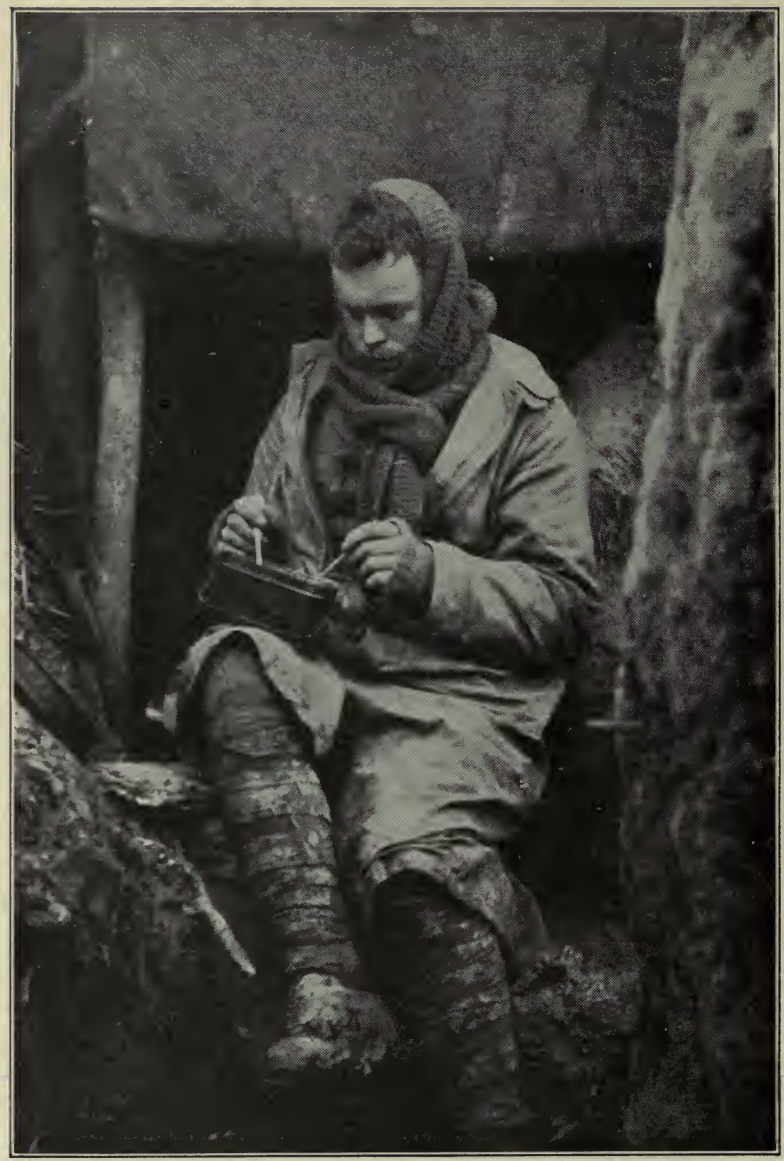
Two things are here foretold of the Turk: First, he shall establish his palace in the "glorious holy mountain;" second, he shall then "come to his end."

The palace, it is fair to assume, stands for the dwelling place of the sovereign — the capital. "The glorious holy mountain" to which this capital is to be removed, is Mt. Zion, where Jerusalem stands. This is made plain by Daniel, who says: —

"O Lord, according to all Thy righteousness, I beseech Thee, let Thine anger and Thy fury be turned away from Thy city Jerusalem, Thy holy mountain." Dan. 9: 16.

The prophet Zechariah corroborates this statement:

[6] See Dan. 11: 40-45; 12: 1.



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HOW "TOMMY ATKINS" TAKES HIS DINNER IN THE TRENCHES

"Thus saith the Lord: I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem: and Jerusalem shall be called a city of truth; and the mountain of the Lord of hosts the holy mountain." Zech. 8: 3.

Thus is plainly foretold the transfer of Turkey's capital from Constantinople to Jerusalem. Everything

Photo, Am. Press Assn.

German Trench Building

in sight at this time indicates that the Turk must soon leave Constantinople. Turkey's victories in Egypt from 1798 to 1825 were among her last. From that time until the present, Turkey has been going to pieces. She has lost all her possessions in Africa, and all in Europe save a small portion of the Balkan Peninsula surrounding Constantinople. And now this small fraction seems destined to be wrested from her. As the editor of the Los Angeles *Times* says: —

"The day of the Turk in Europe is practically at an end. . . . Constantinople, a position of wonderful advantage, must fall into new hands, and all are wide open to catch the prize."

A Drying-up Process

Describing the gradual decay of Turkey, Lord Bryce says: —

"The high-water mark of Turkish conquest had been reached when Vienna was saved by the Polish king, John Sobieski, in A. D. 1683. Ever since then the recession of the water has been uninterrupted. . . .

"One by one its European provinces have been stripped away. Hungary was lost, and then in succession Transylvania and Bessarabia, and the two Danubian principalities which now constitute the Rumanian kingdom, and Greece, and Serbia, and Bosnia, and Thessaly, and Eastern Rumelia, and Crete. . . .

"It would, indeed, have before now been torn to pieces by revolt or absorbed by rapacious neighbors had not the mutual jealousies of the European states interposed a check. . . .

"If, during the last hundred years, the Turkish Empire had stood alone and unbefriended, as the east Roman Empire had stood alone in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it would before now have perished from the earth. The process of decay goes steadily on for the most obvious of all reasons. . . .

"The conditions are such that, even if by some amazing chance such a man as Solyman the Magnificent or Akbar the Great were to come to the throne, there is little probability that the process of decline could be arrested. It advances with the steady march of a law of nature. Every European statesman knows this. Every thinking man in Turkey itself knows it. That hopefulness must be blind indeed which does not recognize that the problem now is not how to keep the Turkish Empire permanently in being, but how to minimize the shock of its fall and what to substitute for it."

A Tragic Event

The tragic character of what is now taking place in Turkey is expressed by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history in Harvard University, as follows: —

"Tragic as are the obsequies of a soldier, how much more tragic are the obsequies of a nation, the last ceremonies over a proud empire which for half a millennium has caused its people to rejoice and its enemies to tremble.

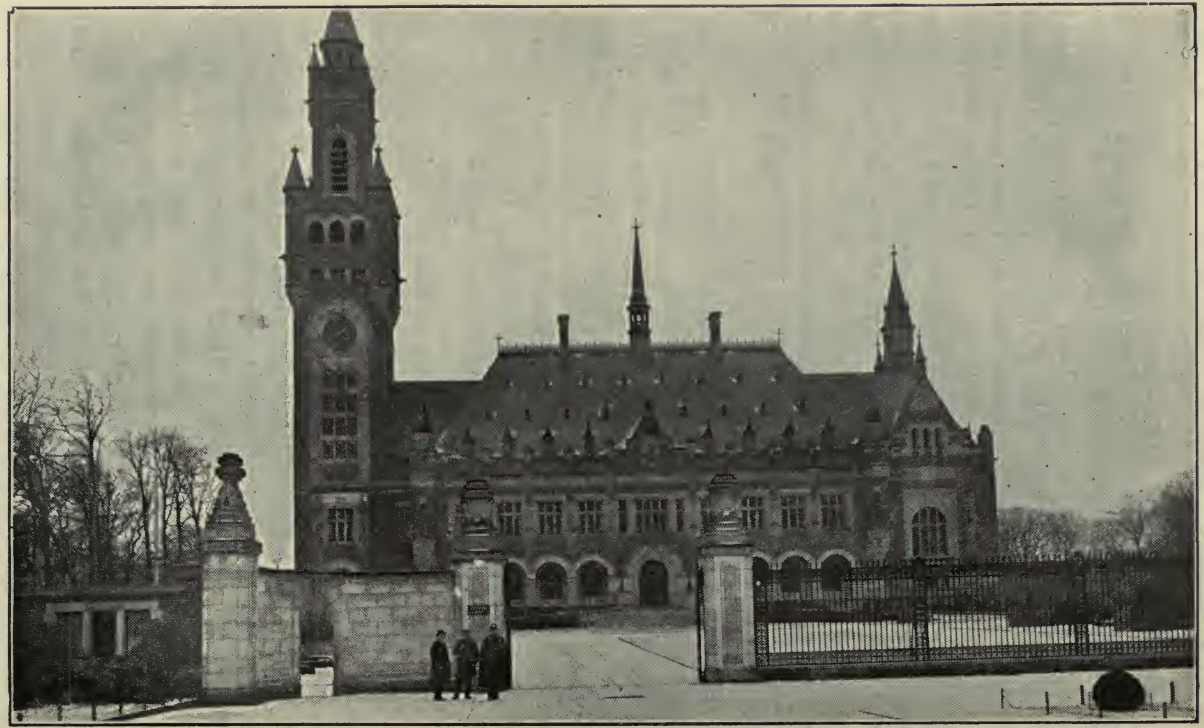
"That is what the world is witnessing now. The sick man of Turkey is dying at last. The government offices are open; Constantinople is there; twenty millions of Turkish subjects still live; hundreds of thousands of men are called soldiers, and a score of vessels name themselves a navy. Nevertheless Turkey is seeing its last days. It may live weeks, months, perhaps a few years; but the end is in sight; the country is dying."

And this is precisely what the prophets foretold. Daniel said: "He shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Dan. 11:45. John said this nation would be "dried up." And both of these prophets declared that its end would be accompanied by the greatest trouble the world had ever known. Said Daniel, "There shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time." Dan. 12:1. John declared that when the Turkish Empire should be "dried up," the way would "be prepared"—made ready—for the nations to gather at Armageddon for "the war of the great day of God, the Almighty." See Rev. 16:13-16.

These predictions, written many centuries ago, are now in process of rapid fulfilment. Though the great Armageddon is not yet being fought, nor has that awful "time of trouble" gripped the world, these events are approaching with alarming rapidity. The generation now living is watching the fulfilment as it is told almost hourly in the daily papers. How serious are these great events! How full of meaning to the world!

Joel's Prophecy of War

The prophet Joel foresaw this time and the tremendously serious events now occurring. He saw the manifestation of the war spirit and the anger of the nations. He heard the universal proclamation of war. He saw such colossal preparations for war that it appeared as if the nations were turning their implements of agriculture into instruments of warfare and destruction. He saw the nations—awakened, aroused, maddened—gathering in the land of Palestine for battle. And there he saw their overthrow and utter destruction. His prophecy should be read with the greatest care by all the world just now. Here is his graphic description:—



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THE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE

"Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles: Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up: beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong. Assemble yourselves, and come, all ye heathen, and gather yourselves together round about: thither cause thy mighty ones to come down, O Lord. Let the heathen be wakened, and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat: for there will I sit to judge all the heathen round about. Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe: come, get you down;

"Prepare war, . . . beat your plowshares into swords"

for the press is full, the fats overflow; for their wickedness is great. Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision." Joel 3: 9-14.

All Pointed to the Same Events

That Daniel, Joel, and John were all foretelling the same great events, seems evident. They all located them at the same time in the world's history; namely, at its close. Daniel said they would take place at the time when Michael, the Prince of Peace, should arise and take the government upon His shoulders. Dan. 12: 1. Joel said they would be when "the day of the Lord is near." John said they would occur when Christ should declare, "Behold, I come." Rev. 16: 15.

Furthermore, these prophets all predicted a war that would bring upon the world "a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation, even to that same time."

These prophets all pointed to the same source for deliverance; namely, to the world's Redeemer, the Son of the Most High. He, they all united in declaring, will be "the hope of His people." Joel 3: 16.

Why should it be thought incredible that the great war of today may be the beginning of the end — the prelude of a war that will end in the extermination of all the nations of the earth?

World's History Outlined in Prophecy

Centuries ago, the prophecies of the Bible foretold the overthrow of the great world kingdoms that have been established in the earth. Standing in the presence of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, the prophet Daniel traced the rise and fall of one kingdom after another down to the close of time, when the Prince of Peace will establish His universal and everlasting kingdom on the earth.

To Nebuchadnezzar, who represented the kingdom over which he ruled, Daniel said: —

"After thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth. And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron. . . . The [this] kingdom shall be divided" into a number of kingdoms. "They shall not cleave one to another. . . . And in the days of these kings [kingdoms] shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." Dan. 2: 39-44.

Stormy Conflicts Foretold

This is a very brief but truly accurate forecast of the succession of the great kingdoms that have come and gone since Babylon flourished. In subsequent prophecies, Daniel foretold the stormy conflicts that would

sweep these kingdoms away one after another.[7] The history that fulfils these prophecies is full of interest and importance, even though it be the history of devastating wars.

Now the prophecies that foretell the war of Armageddon, predict a universal war, a war of all the nations, a war that will sweep away all the kingdoms of the world. These prophecies are just as clear and definite and positive as are those which foretell the overthrow of single kingdoms that have gone down in ruin during the past centuries. They give the cause, the place, and the results of the war of Armageddon.

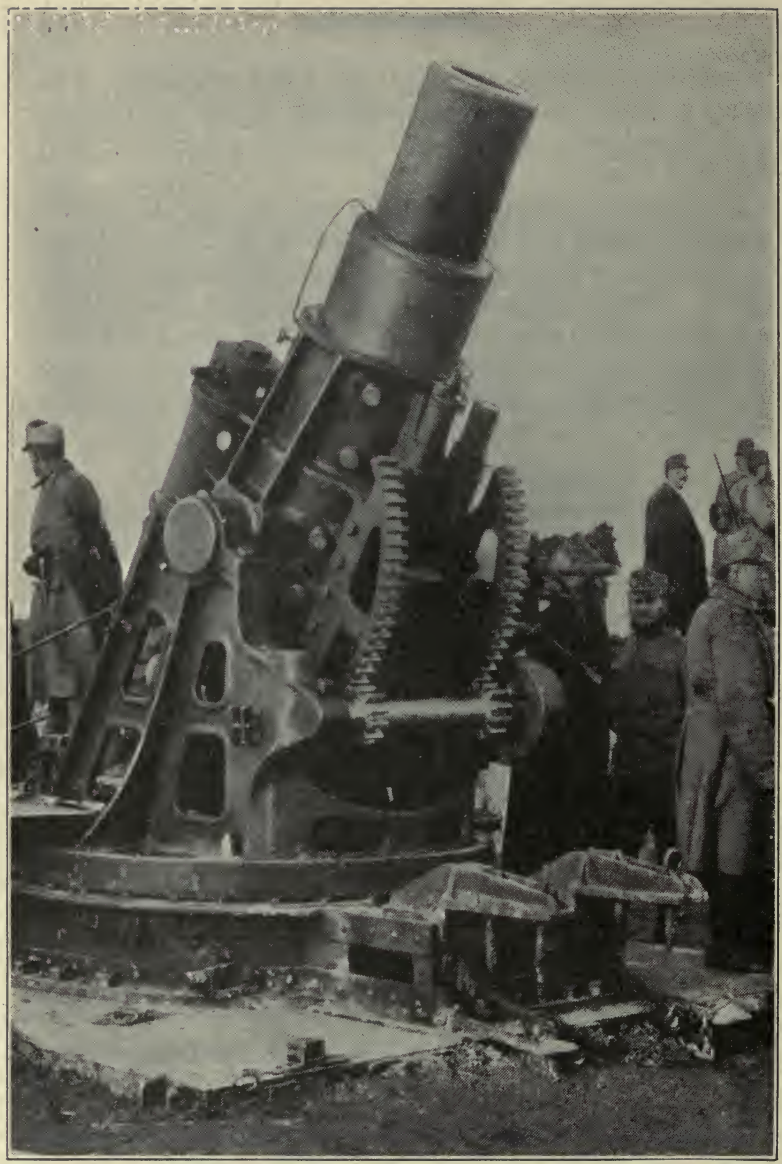
Armageddon Closes the World's History

The prophecies are very plain and definite regarding the time of the Armageddon conflict. John tells us it is "the battle of that great day of God." When it is about to break, the Saviour says, "Behold, I come." When it is over, there will be heard "a great voice out of the temple of heaven," saying, "It is done." Rev. 16:15, 17. The angel Gabriel said to Daniel: "At that time shall Michael [Christ] stand up, the great Prince which standeth for the children of thy people: . . . and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book." Dan. 12:1. The prophet Joel says it will come when "the day of the Lord is near," and that then "the Lord will be the hope of His people." Joel 3:14, 16.

Language could not be clearer. Armageddon will be a last-day event. It will come at the close of the sad, tragic history of this world.

Armageddon is to be the last cruel, devastating war of the human race. The nations will then do what they now declare to be their purpose, "fight this controversy out to a finish." That was the outlook given by the prophets, and it is the situation as it exists today.

[7] See Daniel 7.



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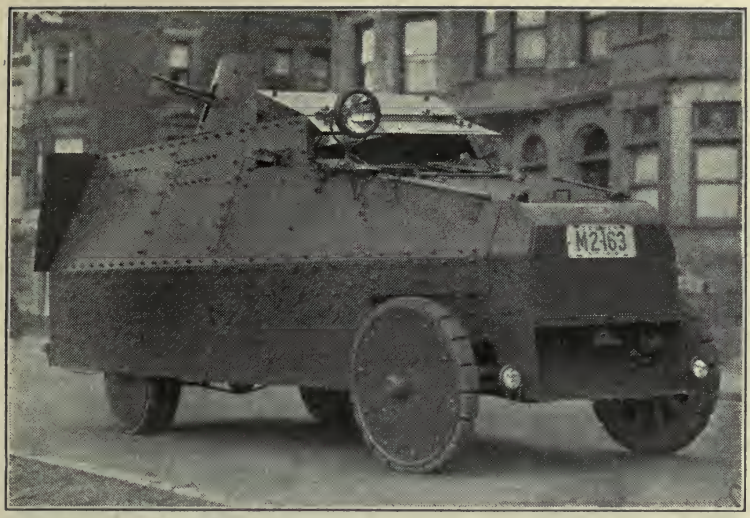
A 12-INCH SKODA SIEGE GUN OF THE GERMAN ARMY



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Latest Type of Armored Motor Car

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK

THE achievements of this age have increased the opportunities of the human race beyond the wildest imagination of men in former generations. These opportunities are placed alike within the grasp of single individuals, of combinations of individuals, and of nations.

There are single men today who wield greater power than a whole nation did a few centuries ago. And this power is multiplied as men center their interests and endeavors in commercial, political, and national organizations.

Realizing the value and the advantages of these increased opportunities, nations have become possessed of boundless ambitions to extend their boundaries, their commerce, and their power. It is these ambitions, so possible of realization, that multiply the probabilities and dangers of international competition, and strife, and war.

As ocean traffic has developed, the great nations have been in sharp, determined competition to establish themselves in advantageous and strategic positions in all parts of the world. To this end they have built navies and merchant fleets, they have secured extensive colonial possessions, and developed far-reaching commercial enterprises.

A Race for Advantages

But with all this extension of boundary lines, increase of population, and growth of commerce, no nation seems to be satisfied. Russia's determination to gain greater advantages by securing free, safe, permanent access to the oceans, through the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, has always been looked upon by the other nations as a great menace to their interests and welfare. On the other hand, the nations claim that Germany's determination to establish a route, under German control, from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, imperils their very existence.

Surveying the whole field, it is difficult to see anything ahead but war as long as the nations have power to fight. The victory of the Allies would wreck the Teutonic policy of expansion and commercial supremacy. It would hold Germany in England's grip in the North Sea. It would continue the possibility of France's recovering Alsace and Lorraine. It would give Russia the waterway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. It would fortify England in the Mediterranean, at the Suez Canal, and in her overseas possessions. And it would strengthen France and Italy. All this would cut off Germany's road to the Persian Gulf, and Austria's route to the Ægean Sea. This would give Russia a dominant position in the Balkan Peninsula, which the Teutonic Powers believe would threaten their existence.

On the other hand, the triumph of the Teutonic Powers would reverse all this. It would add to Ger-

many's territory, commerce, power, and security. It would make Germany's influence supreme in Constantinople, and German trade and industry dominant in Syria, Arabia, and the valley of the Euphrates. It would establish Austria-Hungary's control over the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula, and give her a naval base at Salonika, on the Ægean,— a position which she has long sought. It would also give her a dominant position in the Adriatic.

This issue was clearly understood before the war began. Each side knew full well what defeat would mean, and all parties went into the struggle to fight to the death for victory. With such tremendous interests at stake, and in such violent conflict, what are the probabilities before us? Do they presage peace, or war?

A Dark Outlook

With the horrors of the great war growing more terrible at each new turn of affairs, alarm regarding the future is deepening. So far, the developments of the conflict have disappointed everybody. Things have not gone as was expected. The situation seems to become more complicated and puzzling. The hope of a settlement of the differences, and of general, permanent peace, is growing smaller as the struggle continues. Some of the men of largest vision are openly predicting that this war will not bring peace. It may cease for a time; but after a lull, a storm greater in its sweep and more devastating in its effects is likely to burst upon the world.

In a careful and extended review of conditions now existing, Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, head of the department of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, states his conclusion as follows: —

"A cool, relentless analysis of the situation discloses little ground for hopeful anticipation. On the contrary, the prospect is

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one of the blackest humanity has ever faced. Such is the appalling outlook if we continue on the national line."

Conflict Not Ended by Expulsion of Turkey

The taking of Constantinople will not end the conflict. The waterway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean must go with Constantinople. And it would seem that the territory along this waterway must go with it. That would involve a struggle for the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, and at least the western part of Asia Minor. Thus the Turk would be forced back into Syria and Palestine, into the very region where the prophet saw him established,—"the glorious holy mountain," Jerusalem.

But the prophet saw beyond the establishment of the Turkish capital at Jerusalem. He saw and foretold the overthrow, the utter ruin, of the government of Turkey after it had planted its capital in Jerusalem. From the conditions that have developed in recent times, and from the complex and wholly unsolved problem of the disposal of Asiatic Turkey, it is easy to see how quickly there could arise fiery complications regarding the division of Asiatic Turkey and the possession of the city of Jerusalem, that would lead to another devastating war, which would blot the Turkish government out of existence.

This danger is clearly foreseen by close students of conditions in the Near East. Referring to the recent agreement of the Allies, that if they are victorious, Russia shall have Constantinople and the Dardanelles, J. Ellis Barker says: —

"While we may rejoice that the ever-threatening problem of Constantinople has at last been eliminated, it is possible that another may arise in its place. The question of Asiatic Turkey may convulse the world in a series of devastating wars unless it be solved together with the other great questions which will come up for settlement at the Peace Congress.

"Innumerable great and small problems will have to be considered at the Peace. Not only the map of Europe, but that of the

world, will have to be redrawn. The coming settlement will be greater, and may be far more difficult, than that made at Vienna a hundred years ago. . . .

"The question of Asiatic Turkey is undoubtedly a far more difficult question than that of Constantinople. . . . The importance and value of Asiatic Turkey . . . can scarcely be overexaggerated, for it occupies undoubtedly the most important strategical position in the world. It forms the nucleus and center of the Old World. It separates, and at the same time connects, Europe, Asia, and Africa, three continents which are inhabited by approximately nine tenths of the human race. . . .

"A powerful Asiatic Turkey can obviously dominate not only the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, and the Suez Canal, but the very narrow entrance of the Red Sea near Aden, and that of the Persian Gulf near Muscat as well. It must not be forgotten that only a comparatively short distance, a stretch of country under the nominal rule of weak and decadent Persia, separates Asiatic Turkey from the Indian frontier. It is clear that Asiatic Turkey, lying in the center of the Old World, is at the same time a natural fortress of the greatest defensive strength and an ideal base for a surprise attack upon southern Russia, Constantinople, the Ægean Islands, Greece, the Suez Canal, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan, and India."

Mr. Barker quotes Prof. Dr. A. Sprenger, former director of the Mohammedan College of Calcutta, who wrote in his book, "Babylonia, the Richest Land of Antiquity, and the Most Valuable Field of Colonization at the Present Time," published in 1886: —

"'The Orient is the only territory of the earth which has not yet been seized by the expanding nations. It is the most valuable field of colonization. If Germany does not miss its opportunity, and seizes it before the Cossacks have put their hands upon it, the whole German nation will gain by the colonization of the East. As soon as several hundred thousand German soldier-colonists are at work in that glorious country, the German emperor can control the fate of Western Asia and the peace of all Asia.' . . .

"It seems necessary for the peace of the world," Mr. Barker comments in conclusion, "that Asiatic Turkey in its entirety should be neutralized . . . under the auspices of a strong but non-military and unaggressive State. . . . If the powers should not be able to agree, . . . it would become necessary to divide Asiatic Turkey into zones of influence. . . . However, it seems very doubtful whether the partition of Asiatic Turkey would prove a final one. It is much to be feared that it would lead to a disaster perhaps as great as the present war." [1]

[1] *The Nineteenth Century and After*, June, 1916.

Thus it appears that the more carefully we study the situation in the Near East, the more clearly it is seen that the storm-center of the world-conflicts is to be Asiatic Turkey. For a hundred years Constantinople has been the storm-center of European powers. That city is about to pass from Turkey into other hands, and

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Plowing Trenches in France

as soon as the transfer is made, the storm-center, it seems evident, will move to Asiatic Turkey.

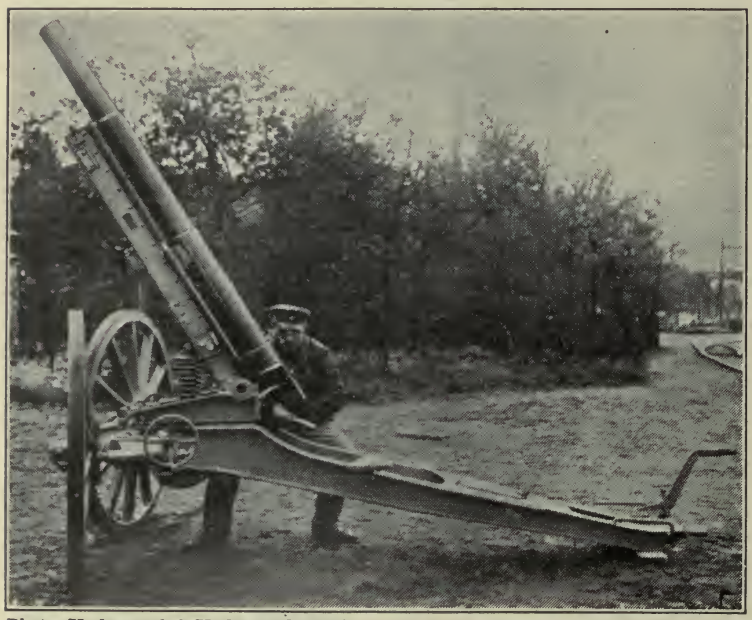
Future Possession of Jerusalem

From the first days of the fiery Crusades to the present hour the possession of Jerusalem has been a question of contention among the nations and religious bodies of both Europe and Asia. Elements of danger still lurk in this contention.

It is significant that already, on the eve of Turkey's expulsion from Constantinople, claims to the future pos-

session of Jerusalem are being set up. Herr A. Kirchenheim, in the *Deutsche Revue*, under the significant question, "Who is to have Jerusalem?" says: —

"The solution of this question is an important part of the so-called Eastern Question. Constantinople, of course, is the brilliant on the possession of which everything will turn — from the military,



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Krupp Aerial Gun

the political, and the economic side the most important;. Jerusalem is the other precious stone for the possession of which men fought in the times of the Crusades, and which again some seventy years ago became the cause of feuds and war. The question of the future of Jerusalem and of Palestine may not be exactly a burning one, but it is certainly one which the politician will have to consider very soon. . . . From the German standpoint, the powers could not now do anything better or wiser than give Germany the preference in Jerusalem. The question is, Will the powers consider Germany the most suitable country to take over the administration of this part of Asia Minor?" [2]

[2] Quoted in *Review of Reviews*, March, 1914.

It is certainly true that the solution of the question as to who is to have Jerusalem, is an important part of the Eastern Question. While Constantinople is the great "brilliant" in the Near East, Jerusalem is the other "precious stone" coveted by all. The question of the future of Jerusalem and Palestine, as Mr. Kirchenheim says, "may not be exactly a burning one, but it is certainly one which the politician will have to consider very soon." He then asserts Germany's claim, and asks if the powers will "consider Germany the most suitable country to take over the administration of this part of Asia Minor." The war now devastating Europe is an expression of the refusal of the powers to allow Germany to take over the administration of either Constantinople or any part of Asia Minor.

Unholy War in Palestine

Already men have the conviction that the present World War is going to be carried into Palestine and finished there. "That millions are concerned about what is to become of Palestine and Jerusalem," observes the editor of *Current Opinion*,[3] "is more than evident from the many discussions of this theme found in leading periodicals."

Prof. L. Schneller, a resident of Jerusalem, tells us that —

"Jerusalem has now become a great military center. The town and the public highways are crowded with soldiers and their equipment. . . . The citadel of the city, with its two mighty towers dating back to the times of King Herod, is the scene of great things. Not since the days of the Crusader have such things been witnessed in this sacred territory. The government has by compulsory purchase secured from the French owners the railroads of the land, especially that from Joppa to Jerusalem. The Holy Land has again become what it was in the days of the great world powers of antiquity,— Babylon, Assyria, and Egypt,— the military and commercial gateway between Asia and Africa." [4]

[3] June, 1916. [4] Idem.

The editor of the *Sun* declares: —

"As the war develops, we may look for early news of clashes in Bible lands. At best the Latins and Greeks are normally in a state of armed truce there. Even the fear of the Moslem does not drive them together. In Constantinople, Jerusalem, Beirut, Alexandria, and elsewhere in the region of the Mediterranean, each of these faiths has a section of the city to itself. Religion means more politically than it does spiritually to the people of the Balkans and of the lands which were the scene of Bible history.

"One of the likeliest effects of the war will be the realization by certain powers of their dreams for possession of Palestine. Russia is thirsty for the warm waters of the Mediterranean, and Austria has long been resolute to possess a seaport on the Ægean Sea.

"These contending and intricate international aspirations are likely to brush aside the sultan's throne, and to result in the division of the Turkish Empire. Land and oil fields down in the storied region of the Garden of Eden are coveted by both Germany and Britain; and we may hear strange news from the Persian Gulf ere peace pacts are signed." [5]

Under the title, "Will the War End in Palestine?" Mr. Maynard Owen Williams makes the following significant statements: —

"The present war is bringing into new prominence a land that has been the battlefield of history. Once again the attention of the world is being turned to the land of Syria. The battle fields of antiquity may be the battle fields of tomorrow. Geography has laid its impress on the land, and history repeats itself along geographical lines. . . .

"Another battle may drench Esdraelon in blood. Jerusalem, formerly sheltered by its aloofness from the plains, now holds a prominent place in the thoughts of the governments whose magnificent hospices have almost hidden the little city which lies on the direct line of the advance toward Egypt. Unholy war threatens to bring sorrow and suffering once more to the land of Calvary. . . .

"Thus it will be seen that it is by no means an improbable thing that tiny Judea, the birthplace of Christ, may be stirred by the rumble of troop trains, and even quiet Bethlehem may feel the ominous throb of a land stirred by the throes of war. The Holy Land may be the turning-point.

"The citizens of Nazareth may gaze down upon the great battle field of the centuries, and see there the final conflict."

[5] New York *Evening Sun*, Aug. 8, 1914.

Misguided by Demons

The apostle John saw the nations deceived, misguided, inflamed, and crazed by demon spirits. He saw these nations locked in deadly combat that ended in the extermination of the race. Then he heard the voice of God saying, "It is done." Then there came "a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. . . . And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found." Rev. 16: 18-20.

This account agrees with all the others of the Bible which tell of the end of all things earthly. It is the same as that given by Joel, in which he tells of the universal proclamation of war, the beating of the implements of agriculture into instruments of destruction; of the aroused, awakened heathen nations gathering in great multitudes about the valley of Jehoshaphat in Palestine. Then he adds: —

"Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe. . . . The Lord also shall roar out of Zion, and utter his voice from Jerusalem; and the heavens and the earth shall shake: but the Lord will be the hope of his people." Joel 3: 13-16.

These seers must surely have had a view of the same great world-conflict and the same terrible consequences. They saw the warring nations hushed in death, and the bloody strife forever past.

Thus the real Armageddon, the Armageddon of the Bible, is a most serious affair. It is under satanic leadership. It is backed by boundless ambition for conquest, and insatiable thirst for power. It comes at the close of human history, setting at naught the highest ideals of both civilization and Christianity.

Armageddon is the last act in the drama of human history. It ends with the extermination of the human race, except those who have before found refuge in God, and it leaves the world in utter ruin.

MOSES VIEWING THE PROMISED LAND

"King of Kings and Lord of Lords"

A KINGDOM OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

WHEN the great war of Armageddon closes, the curtain will go down on a world that will never reappear. That war will close an age — an age of conflict between the forces of good and of evil, an age made terrible by enmity, strife, war, bloodshed, and by indescribable sorrow and suffering.

But that will not be the end of the human race. Another and a better age will follow. In the purpose of the Creator there is something for mankind infinitely better than anything that has been experienced during the present age of mixed good and evil, with the evil apparently triumphant. As surely as there is a Supreme Being, so surely is there to be "a new heaven and a new earth." The day is coming when the reign of sin will be broken, and its very existence ended. Then the knowledge of the glory and righteousness of God will cover the earth "as the waters cover the sea." Hab. 2:14. Then the kingdom of God will be established among men, and he will cause "wars to cease unto the end of the earth." Ps. 46:9.

This is the hope that inspires and sustains every believer in the Word of the living God. As another[1] has said: —

"In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, of national changes and the uncertainty which attends all human planning, this kingdom is the refuge of faith. Wearied as we may be with the rising and falling, the waxing and waning, the uplifting and the destroying, which are the successive developments of man's wisdom and power, we may give glory to God that we stand near a throne that can shelter us always, and belong to a kingdom that cannot be moved. And as the noise of the conflict between the good and the evil is heard all around us, importing a terrible crisis" for the nations of earth, "shaking the foundations of fortune, rending the fondest associations of life, and casting a veil of uncertainty on all the prospect before us, it is an unspeakable privilege to see that our Lord's throne stands unshaken, and the light of His glory still beams on Mount Zion. For the judgments which confound the nations with terror, reveal Christ to the church as He rides on the storm; and, amid the upheavings of kingdoms, rises to Him the ascription: 'Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever.'"

There is no dimness in the vision of the prophets concerning God's everlasting kingdom.

"The word of God is pledged. The power of Satan shall be broken; death is to be destroyed; the earth shall be redeemed; the stains of sin shall be effaced from the abodes of men. . . . All prophecy is burdened with this pledge of a future triumph so complete that nothing can be desired to be added to it; and the last prayer of the Bible is for the speedy coming of the Lord, to assume His kingdom and complete His work."[2]

The plan of redemption provides for both a gospel of righteousness and a kingdom of righteousness. The gospel is preparing subjects for the kingdom. The gospel belongs to this age, the kingdom to the future age. When the gospel work is finished, this age will end, and there will follow a new age, in which the kingdom of righteousness will be established. This is the clearly announced purpose of God for mankind. When His Son

[1] Rev. Robert R. Booth. [2] Idem.

came to this world as the Saviour of men, it was declared that this was preparatory to His kingship. Of Him the heavenly messenger said: —

"He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His Father David: and He shall reign over the house of Jacob forever; and of His kingdom there shall be no end." Luke 1: 32, 33.

Centuries before the first advent of Christ, the prophet Isaiah had been instructed to announce: —

"Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon His kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever." Isa. 9: 7, 8.

He shall be called "The Prince of Peace," and "the government shall be upon His shoulder." In the fulness of time He will take control of affairs. The government of this world will then pass from the hands of men to the Son of God. It is then that "the kingdoms of this world" will become "the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign forever and ever." Rev. 11: 15. Then will be fulfilled the prophecy of Daniel, that to the Son of God there was given "dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him: His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." Dan. 7: 14.

The subjects of this kingdom will be the redeemed, the saints of the Most High; for "the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey Him." Dan. 7: 27.

These subjects are now being prepared by the gospel of salvation. Thus it is that throughout this age there has been a sharp conflict between the forces of good and of evil. As the culmination of the controversy approaches, the conflict will grow more fierce, and the visible agencies ranged on opposite sides will become more active under their opposing leaders. This is the divine program as set forth in the Scriptures of truth.

The Great World-Movements

The prophecies of the Bible foretell two great world-movements which are to be signs, heralds, of the ap-

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature"

proaching end of human history and of the setting up of the glorious and everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. One of these signs is a movement resulting in the world-wide proclamation of the gospel of peace on earth and good will to men. The other sign is a movement that will result in universal war among the nations of the world.

These two movements are direct opposites. One is for peace; the other is for conflict. One brings life; the other brings death. One is for restoration; the other is for destruction.

These movements are both world wide in their operations. The gospel is to be "preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." Matt. 24: 14. The war is to be carried on by "the kings of the earth and of the whole world." Rev. 16: 14.

Both movements are to be in operation at the same time. While the heralds of the cross will be proclaiming the gospel of peace on earth, good will to men, salvation from sin, and life everlasting, the war-maddened nations will be preaching war, beating their plowshares into swords, and preparing for the mightiest conflict of all the long, bloody history of the human race.

Both of these world-movements are declared to be signs of the "day of God" and of the "end of the world." They are active, impressive, ever-present signs.

These movements are led by two different forces: The unseen, heavenly agencies that work for righteousness, life, and everlasting happiness, are in charge of the great gospel movement; the unseen forces that stand for sin, death, and eternal ruin, are marshaling the nations of earth for universal war and devastation.

To Every Nation, Tongue, and People

The universality of the movement that results in the proclamation of the gospel throughout the world, is one of the great outstanding facts of Biblical prophecy. From first to last, the gospel is set forth as a world-movement —"world wide in its adaptation, its intention, and its power."

Of the far-reaching extent of Christ's life and death and ministry for men, Jehovah has declared through Isaiah: —

"It is a light thing that Thou shouldst be My servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob, and to restore the preserved of Israel: I will also give Thee for a light to the Gentiles [heathen], that Thou mayest be My salvation unto the end of the earth." Isa 49: 6.

And Malachi, the last of the Old Testament prophets, declared that "from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same" the name of Christ would be "great among the Gentiles." Mal. 1: 11.

During His life on earth, Christ confined His journeys and labors to the little land of Palestine, but He boldly declared that the message He there proclaimed would eventually go to the ends of the earth. He said: —

"This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24: 14.

What a daring prediction! At the time He made it, Jesus stood almost alone in the world. He was not recognized by any of the world's great and influential leaders. The Roman government was against Him. His own nation had rejected Him. His followers were few, and of the most common sort. He had been born in the stable of an inn. During His public ministry, He was so poor that He had no regular home, and He made no provision for food. When not entertained by others, He slept in the open; and oftentimes He gathered such fruits and grains from the land as the customs of the times permitted. He knew that at the close of His career as a man among men, He was to be crucified with criminals, and to be buried in a borrowed tomb.

But notwithstanding these untoward conditions, and in the face of them all, He calmly, confidently, boldly declared to all men, through all time, that His message would be proclaimed to all the people of the world. The movement He had set on foot would, He gave assurance, spread over the face of the earth, taking permanent root and bearing glorious fruit in every nation.

How wonderfully have the centuries worked out the forecast of this lone Man of Galilee! Today the possibilities for the fulfilment of His bold prediction are all that could be desired. Today His gospel is being "preached in all the world." This prophecy of the Master furnishes the explanation of the marvelous developments of the past century.

Explorers the Pathfinders for Missionaries

Much that pertains to exploration, discovery, invention, education, and the world's progress generally, has surely been stimulated and controlled by an overruling Providence for the proclamation of Christ's gospel throughout the world.

Exploration and discovery have given civilized nations clear, well-defined knowledge of all the habitable parts of the world. This is the first time in the history of man when the whole earth, with its many peoples, has become universally known. As late as the opening of the nineteenth century, nearly one third of the globe was absolutely unknown to civilized people.

"At the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, practically nothing was known of the interior of China and Japan, central Asia, Tibet, and Afghanistan. As late as 1880 the interior of Africa was almost a blank."

How different the conditions today! During the past century, explorers, navigators, and discoverers have found every land, ascended every navigable river, and penetrated to the very heart of nearly every nation and tribe on the face of the earth. This has opened India, China, Japan, Africa, the island groups of the Pacific, South America, and all other lands, to Western civilization and Christian missionary endeavor.

Marvelous Transportation Facilities

While explorers have been bringing to the knowledge of the world the location, distribution, and conditions of

THE INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE

"Thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Dan. 12:4. The broadest possible meaning may be given to this prophecy. The Hebrew phrase translated, "run to and fro," indicates a searching to and fro, as of searching for knowledge of the sealed book. The angel's word, therefore, means that, as the time of the end came, many would be impelled to search diligently for light in the prophetic word. This running to and fro, however, does not refer wholly to turning to and fro through the pages of a book. Travel — a real physical running to and fro through the earth — has contributed mightily to the modern increase of knowledge; and in no other field of investigation has this been more true than in the publication and study of the Bible.

the races, inventors and capitalists have at the same time been hard at work providing transportation facilities for safely yet quickly reaching any and every part of the world.

When the nineteenth century opened, there was not an ocean steamer afloat, nor was there a mile of railroad on the planet. Now there are steamship lines traversing the seas to every important port on the globe, while the railway lines reach the enormous total of nearly one million miles — enough to belt the globe forty times. These railway lines open continents, cross sandy deserts, bridge rivers, and scale and tunnel mountain ranges. By means of these transportation facilities, a journey can be made around the world in a little more than a month, and almost the remotest mission station in a heathen land can be reached within two months from an administrative center in a Christian land.

The captains of industry who have provided these transportation facilities at the expense of untold millions of dollars, have had uppermost in their plans the world's commerce; but the great Ruler of men and nations has had in view the evangelization of the world in this generation, and has thus controlled their ambitions and directed their energies.

The Transmission of Knowledge

By means of the printing press, the telegraph and cable and telephone lines, the public school systems, the public libraries, and the scientific, historical, and geographical societies, information can now be easily and speedily conveyed to the great masses throughout the world. Sixty thousand newspapers are being published and widely distributed in all lands. As Henry Ward Beecher once said: —

"Knowledge may be said, almost literally, to be without money and without price, when for a penny a man, every day, may have newspapers that cover the contemporaneous history of the globe.

Books are cheaper than bread. None are so poor that they cannot have the reading of the record of events transpiring in every nation on the globe. And while we multiply the means of knowledge at home, the facility of transportation makes it easier to send them to the uttermost parts of the earth than in our fathers' days it was to supply the near districts of our own land."

How wonderfully have been developed the material instruments by which the knowledge of truth may be multiplied and diffused! It is literally true, as Dr. Leonard has observed, that "steamships, railroads, and international postal systems, telegraph and cable lines, are all placed under tribute that the way of the kingdom of God may be established in all the earth." [3]

The Rule of Protestant Nations

One great change that has taken place in the interests of foreign mission conquests, has been the transfer of a large proportion of the territory of the world from non-Christian nations to nations favoring Christianity. In 1600, "only seven per cent of the territory of the world was controlled by Christian nations, but today eighty-two per cent, so that the growth of Christian control has passed, in three hundred years, from seven to eighty-two per cent, while the control of non-Christian nations has decreased from ninety-three per cent to eighteen per cent."

There are more millions of people under the rule of Protestant nations today than there are under the rule of all the heathen nations combined. There is great significance in this change of population from the control of non-Christian to Protestant nations. It is altogether in favor of the efforts of the Christian church to make Christ known to all men.

The Bible and World Evangelism

The Bible is Christ's message in written form, and today it is in greater demand than at any previous time

[3] "The Way of the Lord Prepared," p. 86.

in its centuries of existence. For a hundred years, the Bible societies have been printing and circulating great numbers of this book. The average yearly circulation of the Bible and portions thereof at the present time is more than fifteen millions of copies. It is now printed in more than five hundred languages and dialects. The American Bible Society, in its annual report for 1913, declared that the requests which came to the society during that year for more copies of the Bible were so pressing and insistent as to be in the nature of demands, and this after a hundred years of great activity, during which this one society distributed a hundred million copies and parts of copies!

During the same century the British and Foreign Bible Society distributed two hundred and twenty-seven million copies. And still that book is the best seller in the world. Having survived hundreds of bitter attacks from its enemies, it is now the most potent book in the hands of the human race. It lives in the hearts of men, influencing them more and more as the years go by. This marvelous fact is a mighty challenge to every man. All hail the power of Jesus' word!

Closed Doors Have Opened

The growth, the power, and the achievements of the foreign missions movement during the past century are truly marvelous. One hundred years ago there were less than one hundred Protestant missionaries at work in non-Christian lands. These were confined to a very few places. In fact, most of the heathen world was closed against them. Now all but a very few lands are wide open to Christian missionaries.

And these open doors in all parts of the world are being entered. Today there are twenty-five thousand foreign missionaries stationed in non-Christian and non-Protestant lands. These foreign workers are assisted by

THE PROMISED KINGDOM

"They shall not hurt nor destroy in all My holy mountain."

one hundred and twenty-five thousand native Christians who have accepted the gospel. Thus by preaching and teaching, by circulating the Scriptures and Christian literature, and by living Christian lives, the missionaries are making known the gospel to multiplied millions who had never heard of it a few decades ago. All that is now done is in unlocking and throwing wide open other doors, and making louder the call to the church for more missionaries. John R. Mott says: —

"There never was a time when simultaneously in so many sections of the world the opportunities for the extension of the Christian religion were so numerous and so extensive as at the present time. This is true in the Far East and the Near East, in southern Asia, in the Pacific island world, in nearly all parts of Africa, and of Latin America. Moreover, so far as one can forecast the future, there is not likely to come a time when the opportunities will be greater than those with which the Christian church must deal today."

The Approaching End of the Ages

Thus, while the World War that involved so many of the great powers in 1914, presages the rapid approach of universal war and universal ruin,— even the Armageddon of prophetic Scripture that is to result in the utter destruction of the kingdoms of this world,— God is bringing into operation special providences for the furtherance of the gospel movement which will result in the establishment of the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. The great outstanding world-movements now in progress can have no other meaning. They are divinely appointed signs of the approaching end. Soon will be heard a voice from heaven declaring, "The former things are passed away. . . . Behold, I make all things new." Rev. 21: 4, 5. Thus, and only thus, will be realized the hopes of those who today are looking for a new and better world following the cessation of hostilities among the nations. The predictions of the Bible prophets are declared to be "true and faithful" (Rev. 21: 5); they will surely come to pass.

The Gospel Invitation

In the marvelous missionary movement of the present generation may be read the compassionate purpose of God in behalf of the entire human race. Today is sounding in every land the message: —

"Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come: and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." Rev. 14: 7.

In connection with this are given solemn warnings against becoming entangled with any world-movements the outcome of which will be utter destruction. (See verses 8-12.) This message of warning and entreaty is the everlasting gospel now sounding in all the earth. And with the proclamation of this message is given the warning of our Saviour Himself, "Behold, I come quickly. . . . Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city,"— even the New Jerusalem, where God is to tabernacle with men.

Then the world's Redeemer and King will take this sin-cursed, storm-tossed, blood-drenched world into His own control for its full and complete reconstruction. This present world, with all its sin and misery, will pass away. Every trace of sin and its terrible effects will be removed. All things will be made new. And this earth, thus renewed and restored to its Eden beauty, will be given to those who have accepted Christ as their Saviour and King.

What a world that will be! What an age in which to live! Of that life and that kingdom there will be no end.

"The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. 22: 17.

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